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...THER—PARIS: Saturday, variable. ...58-41). Sunday, variable. LONDON: ...r. Temp. 13-5 (55-41). Sunday, fair. ...oderate. ROME: Saturday, cloudy. ...39). NEW YORK: Saturday, fair. ...99). ...AL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

...acks' Votes Aid ...odesian Land ...form Passage

By John F. Burns

...BURY, Rhodesia, March 4 (NYT).—A vote switch by three ...lamentarians today gave the white-minority government the ... majority it needed to win passage of its bill curbing racial ...ation, a cornerstone of Prime Minister Ian Smith's bid for ... settlement with this nation's 6.3 million blacks.

Three black members, breaking with fellow blacks in the ..., let the government overcome a revolt by 12 conservatives ... ranks. The measure was approved 44 to 12, with 5 abstentions, the minimum required in the 66-seat House of Assembly for a bill amending the Land Tenure Act.

The Land Tenure Act, the legal basis for much of the segregation in this nation, will open previously all-white agricultural, commercial and industrial areas to purchase by blacks. The amending bill now goes to the Senate, where it appears headed for a relatively easy passage.

With the victory, the government scraped past the first major challenge to its authority in Parliament since the ruling Rhodesian Front party led the country away from Britain in 1965. To do so, it had to bring two of its members to the chamber from hospital beds where they were recovering from heart attacks. One was in a wheelchair.

The vote also averted the possibility of an early general election, in which the conservatives hoped to test their strength with the predominantly white electorate. More important to Mr. Smith, who remains overwhelmingly popular, it precluded an embarrassing setback to his plans for constitutional negotiations with moderate blacks.

Lure to Moderates

By relieving racial discrimination, the 57-year-old government leader hopes to lure moderate black nationalists, led by Bishop Abel Muzorewa, into constitutional talks. His hope is that the talks would implement the proposals put forward by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, calling for majority rule within two years, on terms set by a constitutional body with an equal number of whites and blacks.

Despite the parliamentary victory, the plan is still mired in complications. Not the least of them is the opposition of the United States and Britain, which have rejected any settlement that does not have the approval of the Patriotic Front nationalist group, which claims control of the guerrillas.

Today's vote appeared likely to have a greater impact on white politics than black. While the defeat of the conservative faction appeared to have released Mr. Smith from the deadweight of his own right wing, there seemed little prospect of Bishop Muzorewa being similarly freed from the constraints imposed by militants in the nationalist ranks.

There are 16 black members in the House of Assembly. Originally 13 African members loyal to Bishop Muzorewa dismissed the bill as a half-measure. By intensive lobbying the government succeeded in persuading three to vote for the measure, arguing that they would otherwise be denying blacks relief from the subordinate status forced on them by law.

Three other blacks who serve as deputy ministers in the Smith government voted for the mea..., sure, as expected.

...ans Said ...Be Helping ...in Regime

...ers Reported ...e in Uganda

...y David Lamb

...OBI, March 4.—For the ...nth, Cuban advisers and ...ans have been trickling ...ands to help train Presi... Idi Amin's undisciplined ...nd to prop up his shatter... ...onomy, diplomatic and ... sources said yesterday.

...Cubans, who are black and ...in civilian clothes, have ... remain as inconspicuous ...sible and no mention of ...presence has been made by ... The sources, whose in... ...on is considered extremely ..., place their number at ...00.

...hal Amin spends 25 per ... his nation's gross national ... on military hardware ...g has sought some for... ...ation to train his 20,000-Soviet-equipped army for ...he sees as an imminent ...n by Tanzania, Kenya, the ... States, Britain, Israel, ...Africa or the Sudan.

...example, he has made ...fficial requests to Turkey ...g military advisers and has ...rned down each time. He ...nade similar requests of non-Western nations. Each ...een rejected on the basis ...gandan weapons are being ...xclusively for the purpose ...ing other Ugandans.

...tural, Military Accord

...hal Amin's breakthrough ...he Cubans follows an offi... ...it to Kampala about five ...ks by Cuba's deputy min... ...f defense, Gen. Francisco ... Marshal Amin an... ...d at the time that Uganda ...ba had agreed to cooperate ...tural and military areas. ... not elaborate.

...presenting Gen. Cabrera ... stuffed antelope head, ...al Amin also announced ... to open an embassy in ... and said that all Africa ...ndebted to Cuba for its ...nce in Angola.

...e African analysts here ... that the arrival of the ... is not unrelated to two ...recent events in Uganda—...slaughter of Langi and ... tribesmen and Marshal ... somewhat ominous sum... ... to members of the U.S. ...munity to meet with him for ...ained purposes. The meet... ...as canceled without ex... ...tion.

...reasoning is that the ...an leader became convinc... ...mid-January that the Langi ...inued on Page 2, Col. 7)



United Press International.

"Mimizan," a landscape by Sir Winston Churchill, goes on the block Friday at Christie's in London.

Record Sums Are Paid at Churchill Art Sale

LONDON, March 4 (UPI).—To ease her financial problems, Baroness Spencer-Churchill, 91, sold five of her cherished paintings today. The high prices that they brought—a total of £86,300 ($147,550)—drew exclamations of surprise and approval from those in the salesroom.

The paintings, including two by Sir Winston Churchill, Lady Churchill's late husband and Britain's World War II prime minister, sold for 2 1/2 times the revised presale estimate, which Christie's auction house had doubled just before the bidding began.

Churchill's landscape of Mimizan, France, sold for £48,000, nearly three times the world auction record for one of his paintings.

That record had been broken moments earlier with his landscape of "The Popes' Palace at Avignon," painted in 1925. It sold for £26,000, nearly 50 per cent above his previous auction record.

An astonished buzz ran around Christie's Great Room, which was crowded to overflowing, at the fall of the hammer for each painting.

The Toronto Sun newspaper had collected pledges from its Canadian readers to bid on the two Churchill paintings "to see that Lady Churchill would have a distinguished old age," its representative said.

But his top bids—£12,000—were surpassed within seconds.

Lady Churchill has previously sold heirlooms such as silver and antique furniture to make ends meet. But the announcement of the impending sale of her treasured paintings—the two by her husband, two of swans at their country home, Chartwell, plus a portrait of herself and her daughter Sarah—shocked much of the world into an awareness of her plight.

"Like every other elderly person," said a grandson, also named Winston Churchill, "my grandmother is facing living expenses which have more than doubled with an income which has decreased."

"I am sure my grandfather felt he was leaving her in comfortable circumstances. But no one could foresee the rate of inflation and taxation and the decline in the purchasing power of money," he said.

Sir Winston made huge sums from his books but drew large advances against the royalties during his lifetime.

At his death in 1964 he left £266,000 (then worth $638,000), of which almost half went for taxes. Lady Churchill got a third of the remainder.

Now her expenses have skyrocketed and the income from her legacy's investments has dropped, young Churchill said. Royalties from her husband's books have fallen considerably.

One of the paintings sold today, of a nesting swan at Chartwell, brought a world record of £5,500 for its artist, Sir William Nicholson.

His other painting of Chartwell swans sold for £3,800 and Sir John Lavery's portrait of Lady Churchill and Sarah brought £3,000.

The baroness was not at the sale. The Churchill family was represented by her cousin, John Spencer-Churchill.

"I'm sure she will be very pleased," he said afterward. "It's her birthday in April and it will make a marvelous present."

Izvestia Charges U.S. Is Enlisting Dissidents to Spy

From Wire Dispatches

MOSCOW, March 4.—The Soviet government newspaper Izvestia presented details today of what it called a major U.S. espionage ring in Moscow, with diagrams of what were described as secret message-relaying systems and accusations against two U.S. diplomats and number of dissidents, mainly Jews.

The main portion of Izvestia's article was an open letter by S. L. Lipavsky, formerly an active Soviet dissident but now said to be repentant for his links to U.S. intelligence. Mr. Lipavsky's letter claimed that Alexander Lerner, a leading Soviet dissident, and Vitali Rubin and David Azbel, who have since emigrated, headed a ring of dissenters that received "solid material help" from "foreign bosses."

It said Americans who had associated themselves with the group included Melvir Levitsky, a first-secretary at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow who has since been transferred back to Washington, and Joseph Presel, currently a member of the embassy's Political Section.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said only that "we are reading and studying the article." Mr. Presel is on medical leave in West Germany.

Mr. Presel, and Mr. Levitsky before him, were considered to be experts on the Jewish and human-rights questions in the Soviet Union.

In addition to accusing the two embassy officers, Izvestia named several U.S. correspondents as persons who were known to have "frequent contacts" with activist Jews although no charges of spying were made against them.

"The question of rendering cooperation to Americans in getting information on military and scientific issues and also on political matters was always on the agenda [of the dissident group]," Mr. Lipavsky's letter to Izvestia claimed.

Sharp Response

The Izvestia article was the sharpest Soviet response yet to Western concerns over human rights in the Soviet Union. The effect of the story was to link Soviet dissidents to Western intelligence gencies bent on destroying the Soviet system.

Two of the Jews named in the article, Anatol Shcharansky and Vladimir Slepak, denied having ever been involved in espionage and said they felt the assertion in the newspaper signaled a forthcoming wave of arrests of Jewish activists.

Mr. Lipavsky, a surgeon at a Moscow hospital, said he was drawn into a web of CIA intrigue after meeting several Soviet agents of the CIA in 1974.

He said he soon came into contact with Mr. Rubin, who passed on instructions from Mr. Levitsky to "induce the head of a scientific institute in suburban Moscow to cooperate with the C.I.A."

Mr. Lipavsky said his CIA contacts expressed particular interests in military intelligence, telling him in one message that "radar and submarine communications are very interesting for us and we ask you to try to buy photographs for us with more details."

Izvestia also repeated that Alfred Friendly jr., a former Newsweek correspondent in Moscow, and George A. Krimsky, a former Moscow-based Associated Press correspondent, were linked with the CIA.

Both have denied the charges.

Mr. Friendly left Moscow last year at the expiration of his contract with Newsweek. Mr. Krimsky was expelled last month.

Russians Balk U.S. on Blood Data Request

In Probe of Abnormal Count of White Cells

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, March 4 (WP).—Soviet officials have refused to supply U.S. doctors with "simple information"—which the Russians acknowledge they have—to assist a State Department study of a puzzling blood irregularity among U.S. Embassy employees and their families, the doctors said today.

The U.S. doctors—two from the State Department and another from a cancer unit at the Massachusetts General Hospital—came to Moscow after the Soviet Ministry of Health indicated it was ready to discuss a request made last fall for data on the blood of ordinary Muscovites. The physicians want to compare the findings with tests made on U.S. citizens here.

But the doctors said that in two meetings this week their attempt was turned down on the ground that there is "no problem" among U.S. citizens in Moscow and that the data routinely gathered by the Soviet Union for its own use had not been "properly analyzed." The attitude of the Russians, one of the Americans remarked, "bordered on the insulting and was certainly condescending."

After the disclosure a year ago that microwaves were being beamed at the embassy by the Soviet Union and had been for years—tests were made on embassy officials and their families as part of a program to assess the possible consequences of the radiation.

About one-third of those examined showed white blood cell counts that were significantly higher than average—although the doctors emphasized at the time and again today that there is no indication that the persons involved are sick. The condition appears to end as soon as the U.S. citizens leave Moscow.

Because many of those tested were known not to have been exposed to the microwaves but nevertheless had high white blood cell counts, the radiation has been tentatively ruled out as the cause.

The irregularity, said Dr. Thomas Stossel, chief of the medical oncological unit at Massachusetts General Hospital, "is a manifestation of an unknown influence."

The Soviet refusal to turn over the raw data was accompanied by what Dr. Stossel said were "simple-minded lectures" on hematology. Dr. William Watson, State Department medical director, said the Russians "couldn't really bring themselves to divulge the simple information."

Cuts Funds in Move Toward Smaller Ships

House Votes to End A-Carrier Era

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, March 4 (WP).—The House voted yesterday to end the era of the giant nuclear-powered aircraft carrier.

By a vote of 252 to 161, the House decided to go along with President Carter rather than Adm. Hyman Rickover, outspoken advocate of a nuclear-powered Navy, and reduce the funds for the nuclear carriers in the fiscal 1977 defense budget.

If yesterday's decision survives challenges in future House and Senate voting, the U.S. Navy will make a highly significant change in course.

Instead of continuing to build Nimitz-class nuclear carriers at $2 billion or more each, the Navy would switch to smaller and cheaper carriers with planes that could take off and land without using today's catapults and arresting gear.

"We are embarking on the V-STOL era," said Rep. George Mahon, D-Texas, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, in applauding the switch from giant to medium-sized aircraft carriers. V-STOL is a designation for vertical and short takeoff and landing aircraft.

Rep. Bill Chappell, D-Fla., in arguing that it is too early to abandon the Nimitz class in favor of a paper concept, urged his colleagues to vote for his amendment, which would require the Carter administration to spend the full $350 million appropriated last year for a fourth Nimitz-class carrier.

The $350 million was contained in the fiscal 1977 Pentagon budget.

• Rickover has a friend in high places... Page 2.

In reviewing that budget, Mr. Carter decided $268.4 million of the funds should be used to buy spare parts for Nimitz carriers already at sea or under construction rather than start a new ship. The remaining $81.6 million would be saved.

The vote on the Chappell amendment was this year's first big test of House sentiment on cutting the Pentagon budget. However, it was not a pure test of Mr. Carter's strength in this regard since former President Gerald Ford had reversed his earlier position on building another Nimitz-class carrier and recommended against it in his final budget sent to Congress in January.

Rep. Mahon, Rep. Joseph Addabbo, D-N.Y., and Rep. Jack Edwards, R-Ala., took the lead in the House debate in urging a switch from the giant nuclear carriers championed by Adm. Rickover and his allies.

Rep. Mahon argued that the only way to make sure the Navy has enough warships to cover the world's oceans and to survive a war fought with advanced weapons was to build a lot of ships.

Soviet anti-ship Cruise missiles, Rep. Mahon argued, make the 91,400-ton Nimitz-class vessels vulnerable along with smaller ships. He said two smaller nonnuclear carriers could be built for the price of another Nimitz-class carrier, which he predicted would cost well over $2 billion.

Mr. Carter "is moving away" from the Nimitz admirals, Rep. Mahon said, "as we moved away from the battleship admirals." Rep. Mahon said that lawmakers should not "kowtow" to the Nimitz admirals.

"Let's get rid of these big sitting ducks that are so vulnerable to Russian weapons," urged Rep. Addabbo in discussing future Navy shipbuilding. He said the nuclear-powered aircraft carriers already at sea or under construction would be operational far into the future.



UPI.

Adm. Hyman Rickover

The Carter administration plans to build two non-nuclear carriers of between 50,000 and 60,000 tons instead of the fourth Nimitz. These medium-sized cariers would handle today's fighter-bombers and the V-STOL aircraft the Navy intends to develop.

Without Preconditions

...nce Proposes U.S., Cuba Begin Discussions

By Don Oberdorfer

...SHINGTON, March 4 (WP). ...retary of State Cyrus Vance ...ed today that the United ... and Cuba enter into dis... ...ns, without preconditions, on ...road range of issues between ...wo countries.

...ing that President Carter ...d concur in his statements, ... Vance said at news confer... that Mr. Carter did not ...d to recent remarks to insist ... the withdrawal of Cuban ...s from Angola precede the ... of Washington-Havana talks.

...ban President Fidel Castro, ...e past, has insisted that the ...ed States lift its trade em... ...o before Cuba will engage ...erious "negotiations" but his ...ude toward "discussions" is ...ear.

...r. Vance declined to com... ...t today on any relaxation of ...trade embargo. But Vice-Pres... ...Mondale, in an interview ... morning, said that the United ...es is "far short" of the point ...hich the trade embargo could ...ifted.

...r. Vance's comments about ...d discussions with Cuba were ...esponse to a narrow question from a reporter about Cuban-U.S. talks on fisheries. Havana has recently proposed talks on this question in order to comply with new U.S. requirements for permission to fish in a 200-mile economic zone. Mr. Vance expressed U.S. willingness to move "promptly" to fisheries talks.

Asked about recurrent news reports of Cuban troops or military advisers in Uganda, Mr. Vance said that the United States has "no hard evidence" of large numbers of Cubans there, though he cannot rule out the presence of "a few."

Mr. Vance also said that he had received reports of greater concern in a number of countries for human rights since the Carter administration began speaking out on the subject.

Too Early to Say

But it is too early to say that a trend has developed, Mr. Vance told a news conference. "One can't expect to see improvements overnight" but has to measure them over a long period, he said.

Mr. Vance said that he had noted Soviet press comments on the subject. They have been highly critical of what they charge as interference in Soviet internal affairs. However, he said, he continues to note "a deep and abiding [Soviet] interest in pursuing with us" arms control and other subjects.

The secretary also said that a thorough check of former President Richard Nixon's papers shows that there is no secret agreement between the United States and China.

Mr. Vance said that there was not even an "understanding" between the Nixon administration and the Peking leadership.

E. Europe Quake Recorded in U.S.

BERKELEY, Calif., March 4 (UPI).—Scientists of the University of California here recorded a major earthquake in Eastern Europe at 1935 GMT today. A spokesman said it probably had occurred about 13 minutes earlier, in or near Romania.

The indicated intensity—between 7 and 7.5 on the open-ended Richter scale—would have been enough to cause serious damage in a populous area, the spokesman said.

Tremors were also reported to have been felt in Moscow, Belgrade and Rome.

Carter Moves To Deregulate Airlines Industry

WASHINGTON, March 4 (UPI).—President Carter today asked Congress to reduce federal regulation of U.S airlines, saying the present extensive controls have stifled competition and pushed up ticket prices as much as 50 per cent.

Seeking a major revision in rules that have governed and protected the airlines since 1938, Mr. Carter asked that aid carriers be allowed to compete at the ticket counter as well as with decorative uniforms, menus and other airborne frills.

He said the only limit to price competition should be a rule "to prevent predatory, below-cost pricing." Mr. Carter's plan was similar to one introduced in the last Congress by President Gerald Ford.

The airlines are opposed to decontrol, saying it would drive some carriers out of business.

Biennale's Director Offers Resignation

Soviet Protest on Dissent Theme of Venice Show Starts Row

By Alvin Shuster

ROME, March 4 (NYT).—The Soviet Union has generated a furor here by officially intervening to try to prevent organizers of a major arts festival from devoting this year's show to dissidents in Eastern Europe.

The protest by the Soviet Union this week was conveyed to the Foreign Ministry which, in turn, called in Carlo Ripa di Meana, the director of Venice's international Biennale festival. Mr. Ripa di Meana resigned from his post last night, calling the Soviet action "intimidation." But the festival's board announced tonight that it had rejected his resignation and had asked him to continue.

[In his letter of resignation, Mr. Ripa di Meana said that the Foreign Ministry asked him to find "a diplomatic solution," Reuters said, noting that the festival is almost entirely financed by the Italian government.

"I don't believe there is any diplomatic solution that would not amount to silence," Mr. Ripa di Meana said.]

The Italian Foreign Ministry was widely criticized today for its role in passing on the Soviet objections rather than rejecting them outright. Several politicians joined with La Stampa, the Turin newspaper, in wondering why the Foreign Ministry simply shifted the pressure to Mr. Ripa di Meana.

The Foreign Ministry confirmed that Raimondo Manzini, its secretary-general, invited Mr. Ripa di Meana to come in for a report on Moscow's protest, which had been delivered by the Soviet ambassador, Nikita Ryjov. A spokesman said the ministry merely felt it was its duty to inform the festival director of Soviet feelings "without intending to influence the program."

'Cannot Be Accepted'

La Stampa called for the recall of the Soviet ambassador, saying that his presence in Italy had now "become an offense to the independence of the country." It said "any self-respecting government would have answered the Soviet ambassador with a dry refusal, not without disdain."

"The effort by the Soviet Embassy to prevent the program of the Biennale on the theme of dissension cannot be accepted by anyone," said Bettino Craxi, the secretary of the Socialist party. We ask the government to feel independent enough to defend the right of a major event such as the Biennale to deal with a movement of such immense importance as dissent in the totalitarian countries of Eastern Europe."

Fifty senators belonging to the governing Christian Democratic party called the Soviet ambassador's action "an act of arrogance."

The Italian Communist party, whose officials have cautiously criticized the handling of dissidents in Eastern Europe, called the Soviet effort "undue outside interference." It said the ambassador "should not influence the decisions of the Venice organization."

The Soviet ambassador also issued a statement in the resulting controversy. Mr. Ryjov said Moscow felt the theme of dissent was "inopportune" and said that if Soviet wishes were not taken into account it "would be forced to renounce its participation and ask other socialist countries to follow suit."

"We always have believed that the Biennale of Venice was created as an instrument to bring people together," Mr. Ryjov said. "Why is there now the desire to discuss in that very place political problems that concern the internal affairs of other countries?"

Politics, Art Mixed

The Biennale has often mixed politics and art, sometimes in ways that did not please Washington. In recent years, the show has included bitter attacks on the United States for its role in Vietnam and Chile.

Mr. Ripa di Meana, who is a prominent member of the Socialist party, has sought to bring more balance to the festival.

Major shows are held every two years although smaller "off-year" programs are also organized, such as the one this year. Despite the Communist party statement today, Mr. Ripa di Meana said the Communist members on the festival's board of organizers had also been making life difficult for him over the dissent issue.

Elaborate Switches Customary

Authorities Rebuff Sakharov On Intricate Apartment Swap

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, March 4 (NYT).—Andrei Sakharov, the Soviet Union's most celebrated human-rights activist, has been locked in a mundane struggle familiar to millions of Soviet citizens. He is trying to move into a new apartment.

Eleven million Russians changed apartments last year. The Soviet Union has a serious housing shortage, a legacy not only of the war but also of the low priority that Stalin gave consumer needs. Fully one-quarter of Moscow's population is believed to share communal apartments and the percentage runs higher in some other cities.

For an apartment of their own, many Muscovites have relocated to new prefabricated high-rises in inconvenient suburbs. Those who can afford it buy cooperatives nearer central Moscow. Still others prowl the city's 30 housing exchanges, seeking partners for sometimes elaborate swaps that must be approved by the bureaucracy.

Mr. Sakharov's efforts might well have gone unnoticed had not the official press agency Tass attacked him Wednesday for seeking a "considerable increase" in his living space. "On somebody's assignment Sakharov must have needed to attract again scandalous attention to his person from a section of the foreign press and at the same time to cast aspersions once again on Soviet laws," Tass declared.

Diagram Is Drawn

The Nobel laureate explained quietly that his family only "wanted to combine our two apartments and live together." The proposed arrangement was so complicated that Mrs. Sakharov had to draw a detailed diagram for a visitor, although it is no more intricate than what other Russians have managed to pull off.

The affair offers a rare insight into the kind of maneuvering involved in switching apartments. Put simply, the Sakharovs wanted to move with Mrs. Sakharov's mother, daughter, son-in-law and two small grandchildren into a four-room apartment communally occupied by three other households.

In return, the Sakharovs offered two two-room apartments, one of which a family from the communal flat would take. Their neighbors would move to two other apartments, whose occupants would take the Sakharovs' own apartment. The proposed multiple swap, which took a year to choreograph, involved 17 persons and 5 apartments.

As Mr. Sakharov told it, everyone welcomed the prospective move. Two of the women sharing the kitchen and bathroom of the communal apartment quarreled constantly. A widower wanted to give up his room for a separate one-room apartment so that his mother-in-law could move in to help care for his 3-year-old child. The rest saw a chance to improve their own living conditions.

Permission Revoked

The plan was approved by a local housing exchange and, on Jan. 27, by the Housing Commission of the city's Cheryomushky District. Then, on Feb. 2, permission was revoked by the District Executive Committee.

The justification was that one woman already had 16.07 square meters of room at the communal flat and was not entitled to more space. Her new apartment would have given her 16.8 square meters, an increase of less than 2.4 square feet, or, as Mrs. Sakharov put it, about the size of a chair.

The law permits every Muscovite 10 square meters of living space, or 32.8 square feet, excluding kitchen or bathroom. The arrangement would have given the seven members of the Sakharov family their 70 square meters, although Mr. Sakharov, as a prominent scientist, and his wife, as a war invalid, are technically entitled to more.

Sakharov Chuckles

The dissident physicist chuckled at the Tass contention that each family member already enjoyed 30 square meters. "That's more than three times what we have," he said, noting that their apartments together total a little less than 64 square meters. As for a "two-story brick villa" that Tass said he had in the suburbs, Mr. Sakharov explained it was a weekend dacha that the state had given him earlier for his services.

The hopes of the 17 participants in the deal went into limbo while they filed a suit to have the revocation set aside. Wednesday, the judge ruled against them. Now they intend to file a new appeal with the prosecutor's office.

The impasse may be only typical of the Soviet bureaucracy, although the Sakharovs believe that it is part of an effort to make life difficult for them. "The KGB decides," Mrs. Sakharov said. "And if the KGB doesn't permit it, the prosecutor's office won't allow it, either."

Road Deaths Uncover Sub Sale to Israel

LONDON, March 4 (Reuters).—A highway crash which killed two young Israelis focused attention today on a little-known deal under which a British shipyard is building three submarines for the Israeli Navy.

The Israelis died two days ago in the collision, involving their car and a truck, on a road near Campbeltown in western Scotland. Two other young Israelis in the car were injured.

Scottish police were told by the Israeli Embassy in London that the crash victims were attached to the Israeli military attaché's office for a training mission in Britain.

The London Daily Mail said the deaths publicized "a top-secret British deal to supply Israel with three ultramodern submarines." The 1972 deal was listed last August in "Jane's Fighting Ships," an authoritative reference work on the navies of the world, but, in accordance with British practice on defense deals, the contract was never officially announced.

Arab Reaction Feared

The government, reluctant to provoke Arab economic retaliation, has always been sensitive about publicizing arms contracts with the Israelis.

Israeli newspapers today described the car-crash victims as submarine crewmen. The Israeli Embassy here refused to confirm the report. It said the men in the car were on a sightseeing trip.

Defense sources in London confirmed, however, that the Israelis were here for training on the submarines being built at the Barrow-in-Furness shipyard in Lancashire.

The Jane's entry said Britain's Vickers Co. signed a contract in 1972 to provide three of the company's 420-ton Type-206 submarines for Israel.

The three craft were ordered as replacements for the Israeli Navy's T-class submarines, bought from Britain in the 1960s.

Spain High Court Hears Reds Over Legalization Bid

MADRID, March 4 (Reuters).—Lawyers for the outlawed Spanish Communist party went before the Supreme Court today to make the party's case for legalization and the right to contest June's general election.

Documents presented to the court sought to illustrate the party's independence of the Soviet Union and its adherence to democratic ideals.

The party, which has operated underground since the end of the 1936-39 Spanish Civil War, received support for its case yesterday from the Italian and French Communist party leaders, who attended a two-day Euro-communist summit meeting here.

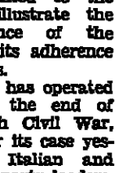
The three Communist leaders—Santiago Carrillo of Spain, Georges Marchais of France and Enrico Berlinguer of Italy—emphasized their parties' respect for basic democratic freedoms and human rights and for the rule of the majority.

The government sent the case for legalization of the Communist party and several smaller, more radical leftist groups to the Supreme Court last week.

The Communist party's hopes for legalization received another boost when it was announced last night that King Juan Carlos would meet Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu on the island of Majorca tomorrow.

The Romanian leader, returning from an African tour, has been a staunch supporter of the Spanish Communists in their policy of independence, which began in 1968 when Mr. Carrillo strongly criticized the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia.

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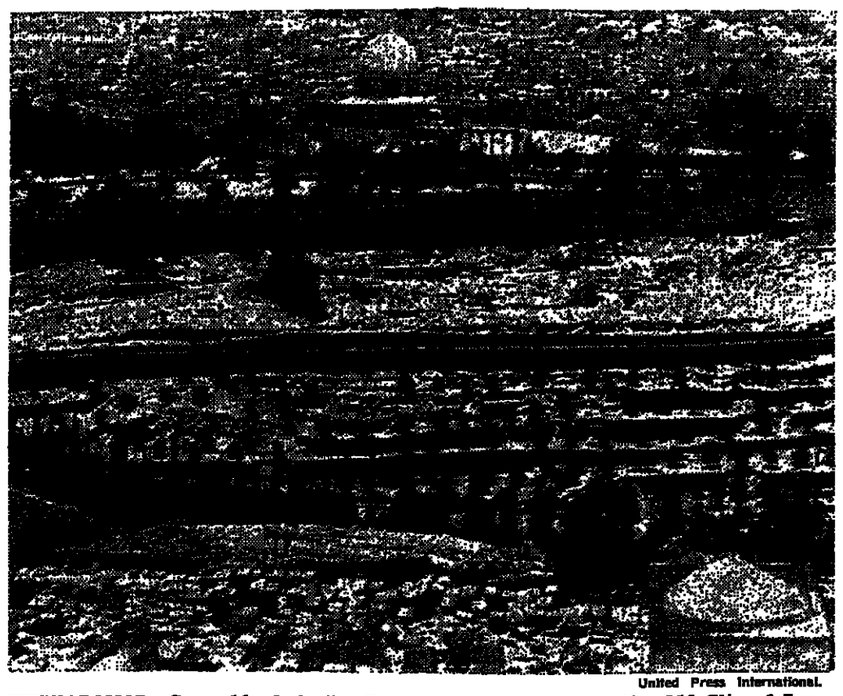
PARIS, March 4 (UPI).—French Communists demonstrated today in favor of allowing the French-British supersonic airliner Concorde to land in New York and called for immediate reprisals against U.S. airlines if permission were refused.

About 40 persons including Communist members of parliament and mayors from the Paris area, rallied at the foot of a prototype of the aircraft at Orly Airport.

Pierre Juquin, Communist deputy in the National Assembly, said that if Concorde were not allowed to land in New York, his party would demand "measures of reprisal" such as forbidding U.S airliners to land in France or even fly over France.

5 Die on Mountain Peak

JAKARTA, March 4 (Reuters).—Five Indonesian students on an expedition froze to death near the top of the 3,000-meter Mount Sumbing in central Java.



United Press International.

UNSEASONAL—Snow blankets the Dome of the Rock inside the Old City of Jerusalem Friday. Unusual weather crippled transportation and led to traffic mishaps.

Rickover Faces His Roughest Seas Despite a Highly Placed Admirer

By Rudy Abramson

WASHINGTON, March 4.—In some of the gray Navy offices around the Pentagon, the photograph was studied as though a satellite had discovered Soviet missiles in Canada.

It was on the front pages of newspapers all across the United States, showing Adm. Hyman Rickover being entertained by the new President of the United States in the family quarters of the White House.

A relaxed Jimmy Carter, turned out in a sports shirt, slacks and Hush Puppies, was leaning attentively toward Adm. Rickover with a broad grin on his face and the characteristically dour admiral was doing the talking.

Just when the legions of Rickover adversaries were beginning to hope that the old man was finaly ready for mothballs, more than half a century after entering the Navy, he was in the White House bending the ear of a new President who had not even finished unpacking.

Greatest Influence

At the very moment when his influence appeared to be on the wane, the "father of the atomic submarine" saw installed in the White House a onetime subordinate, who had often said that the admiral had influenced him more than anyone in his life except his parents. Indeed, Adm. Rickover's first meeting with Mr. Carter in 1952 had made such an impression that, years later, it inspired the title for Mr. Carter's political autobiography, "Why Not the Best?"

But even though his friend and former protégé is now occupying the White House and is commander in chief of all the armed forces, Adm. Rickover again appears to be headed for heavy seas.

The first shot across the admiral's bow was fired last month when Mr. Carter sent Congress his revisions to the budget left behind by the Ford administration. Not only did Mr. Carter endorse Mr. Ford's decision not to proceed with a fourth Nimitz-class nuclear-powered aircraft carrier but he also canceled a request for $187 million to be spent on a nuclear-powered cruiser.

The decisions—supported by the House yesterday—hinted that the Carter administration will try to steer the Navy away from the strike forces of nuclear-powered superships, championed by the admiral, toward a fleet of smaller, less expensive vessels.

Nearly a quarter of a century has gone by since the Navy tried to retire Adm. Rickover as a captain and was blackjacked into keeping him by congressional leaders who threatened to block the promotion of every admiral in the United States.

Last month, Adm. Rickover celebrated his 77th birthday.

Three presidents, occasionally prodded by Congress, have kept him on active duty for 13 years beyond the mandatory retirement age.

Influential Leader

In that time, Adm. Rickover has become the best-known military officer in the United States and he has established himself as one of the most influential leaders in naval history. His single-minded lobbying for nuclear ships has brought the fleet of atomic-powered vessels to 114.

Under Adm. Rickover's total domination extending from design shops to liberty ports, the nuclear Navy has now steamed roughly 30 million miles, its reactors running a total of nearly 1,500 years without a fatality or serious accident.

Two atomic submarines have been lost but investigations established that the tragedies were not connected with Adm. Rickover's propulsion system. According to a former aide, the admiral's first comment when he heard that the Thresher had gone down was, "It wasn't the power plant."

With Congress covering his flanks, Adm. Rickover has battled with 13 different defense secretaries, 15 Navy secretaries and no fewer than 11 chiefs of naval operations.

He fought incessantly with systems analysts and terrorized shipbuilders, and he waged a continuing war against bureaucrats.

He had fallings-out with friends, made enemies in astounding numbers, survived heart attacks and eluded renewed efforts to force his retirement.

Survived, Prevailed

In a city, in an atmosphere, where compromise is a way of life, he never compromised. Surrounded by people whose object was survival, he not only survived, he prevailed.

Rare were the people who knew the man and remained objective about him. To most, he was either held in unusual esteem or hated with a special passion.

From the time Congress helped him force the nuclear submarine on an unwilling Navy and fend off retirement, Adm. Rickover has been as much a creature of Capitol Hill as the Pentagon. No other military officer has ever played politics so well and so long in uniform.

"I worked for five secretaries of defense," said a recently retired admiral, "and every year they would decide, 'This is the year to get Rickover.' They would put their lawyers to work on it but they never got anywhere."

Adm. Rickover was largely responsible for dragging the Navy into the nuclear age against its will and most of his critics concede that the United States deployed atomic submarines years earlier than it otherwise would have because of his determination.

But today, the Navy faces a huge modernization program that could cost far more than the Apollo moon landing program and could reach as high as $80 billion. The U.S. fleet is down to half the size it was in the years after World War II and the Soviet Union has grown into a sea power which some officers believe is superior to that of the United States.

The task of rebuilding a surface fleet, allowed to age during the Vietnam war, and the Carter administration's commitment to cut defense spending have made the nuclear Navy a momentous issue again.

For the $187-million price of the nuclear-powered cruiser that Mr. Carter eliminated from his budget, for example, the Navy could have several conventionally powered escort ships—although they admittedly would not last as long as vessels powered by atomic reactors.

Before Adm. Rickover headed into his most important fight since the struggle over nuclear submarines in the 1950s, there were signs of weakening in his power base.

Political Home Port

Many of the congressional elders who considered Adm. Rickover one of their own are gone from Capitol Hill. The Joint Atomic Energy Committee, the admiral's political home port over the years, has been dismantled after prolonged buffeting by nuclear power critics. There also has been a basic change in the nature of Congress, with younger independent-minded members gaining increasing influence.

There is also the Carter administration's planned reorganization of the federal energy bureaucracy.

The latter is of concern to Adm. Rickover, since he is both the nuclear power chief in the Navy's sea systems command and director of naval reactors for the civilian Energy Research and Development Administration.

The dual role goes back to the early days of Adm. Rickover's work on naval reactors. For many years before creation of the Energy Research and Development Administration, he was an official of the Atomic Energy Commission at the same time he was a Navy flag officer.

The arrangement presented him with infinite opportunities for short cuts because he was able to do business with himself, to make demands on one of his own offices and respond from the other, without getting up from his desk.

Now, besides watching out for the shifting sands within government, Adm. Rickover finds himself at the center of a pitched battle between the Navy and its three prime shipbuilders over cost overruns.

$2.5-Billion Bill

Three companies claim that because of inflation, changed orders, late delivery of government equipment, Rickover interference and one thing and another, the government owes them about $2.5 billion for work already done.

Adm. Rickover, insisting that many of the claims are fraudulent, has held out against settlement plans. There have been charges that he wants to nationalize the private shipyards.

Meanwhile, he continues to be criticized as being too conservative in his reactor engineering over the years and for not pressing hard enough for development of smaller, lighter power plants.

And because he is a power unto himself and because he rolls on year in and year out without any sign of preparing a successor, his detractors liken him to the late FBI director, J. Edgar Hoover.

But whatever faults Adm. Rickover's critics find and whatever naval policy the new administration follows, President Carter is among those who regard him as an extraordinary leader.

In an interview, Mr. Carter described Adm. Rickover as a man whose "adherence to principle is absolute," a man who "as much as anyone in our country provided us with leadership during the cold war years."

Although he was in Adm. Rickover's organization for less than a year before he resigned from the Navy and although he had talked with the admiral only twice in 23 years before his inauguration as President, Mr. Carter said that he has tried to adopt the Rickover leadership techniques.

"His organizational ability," the President said, "was something I always admired, particularly his attention to detail."

Mr. Carter said that, when he started his presidential campaign, he used the admiral's technique of acquainting himself personally with small operational details. And he said that he now has a relationship with his staff similar to that of Adm. Rickover with his subordinates.

Demanding of People

"He is very demanding of people," the President said, "and I guess members of my staff would say that I am the same way."

When Mr. Carter moved into the White House Oval Office, he put two things on his desk—a Bible and a small plaque with a prayer that Adm. Rickover commends to his submarine skippers: "Oh Lord, Thy sea is so great and my boat is so small."

The political foundation supporting Adm. Rickover is a form of handiwork as elegant in its own way as a finely machined nuclear reactor.

While views differ on his competence in other fields, he is an acknowledged master of the art of congressional relations.

Long ago, he recognized how vulnerable politicians become because of their own vanity. He found the crucial congressional pressure points and the people who counted. He learned the themes that never grow old.

Letters Signed at Sea

He has been, and is today, in a class almost by himself as a congressional witness, armed with quotations from philosophers, poets and patriots, ready to share his views on subjects from sea to shining sea and backed by a staggering wealth of detail on the U.S. Navy.

He has been host to congressional committee hearings aboard nuclear submarines cruising submerged in the Atlantic and invited congressional wives to weld their initials into the keels of new submarines and to christen them when they slide down the ways into the sea.

Important members of Congress faithfully receive letters from the admiral, signed at sea as he takes each new nuclear vessel on its first sea trial. Shipbuilders are required to frame photographs of each new ship for him to send to legislators.

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Moderates Lose Ground

Johannesburg Vote Indicates Polarizing of S. Africa Whites

By Robin Wright

JOHANNESBURG, March 4 (WP).—South African whites' political views are polarizing, according to the results of a municipal election here in Johannesburg, a stronghold of liberal opposition to government policies.

In the voting Wednesday—viewed as a possible guide to future trends in national politics—the liberal Progressive-Reform party won 19 City Council seats, the biggest single-party representation in the 45-member body. It was a major triumph for the PRP, which won only one seat in the last regular election, in 1972.

But the biggest surprise was the advance of the conservative National party, South Africa's dominant political body, which gained 5 seats for a total of 16 on one of the country's two most important municipal councils.

The increasingly troubled official opposition organization, the United party, lost control of the council, dropping to 11 seats. Its decline has been viewed by some politicians and newspaper editorialists as possibly a fatal blow to the moderates, a development that could signal a political realignment throughout the country.

The results indicate that Johannesburg whites are moving away from their traditional middle-of-the-road stand in favor of a stronger commitment to either the right or the left.

The major factor in the new polarization, several politicians said, was the racial unrest last year that resulted in more than 500 deaths and massive destruction in black townships.

"It looks as if the voters were motivated by the belief that a stronger stand needed to be taken to prevent further violence," a member of the PRP said yesterday after the results were tabulated.

"The split shows that whites are now looking either to the PRP to push changes that will alleviate the tension or the 'Nats,' whose strong arm appears to have put down the disorders, at least temporarily," he added.

But perhaps most important to long-term developments, the election could eventually lead to a new realignment of parties, with the PRP taking over from the United party as the official opposition. The United party and PRP spent several months discussing a plan to merge but the effort collapsed earlier this year when the United party split over the proposed joint platform.

Since then the United party has fragmented, with increasing indications that several members plan to abandon the party for either the PRP or the Nationalists.

Connie Mulder, information and interior Minister, who is provincial leader of the National party, said yesterday: "The United party is disappearing."

The provincial leader of the United party, Japie Basson, said: "Serious reflection demands that the opposition parties reconsider their position urgently."

The results also indicate that the National party has not suffered from its tactics during the six months of sputtering riots last year, when it supported strong police action and the detention of hundreds of suspected dissidents from all races.

Strike Wave Hits Belgium for 2d Week in a Row

BRUSSELS, March 4 (Reuters).—For the second successive Friday, Belgium was hit by a wave of 24-hour strikes today as 380,000 workers protested the government's economic policies.

The stoppages shut all streetcar, bus and subway services in major towns while private industry and some train service were affected in the Belgian provinces of East Flanders and Luxembourg, union sources said.

The movement was planned before Premier Leo Tindemans lost his parliamentary majority last night by expelling the smallest party from his ruling center-right coalition.

King Baudouin today formally dismissed the two ministers of the Rassemblement Wallon party expelled from the ruling coalition.

Pierre Bertrand, deputy economy minister, and Robert Moreau, minister of pensions and secretary of state for social affairs in the French-speaking region of Belgium, failed to back their Social Christian and Liberal coalition partners in a budget vote yesterday in the lower house.

A front of Socialist and Catholic trade unions, uniting 2.2 million workers, is leading a series of 24-hour strikes which will affect two Belgian provinces each Friday for five weeks.

These will be supplemented by national strikes, similar to the one that closed the railroads last week, while the Belgian press is due to shut down next Friday.

U.S. Challenges UN Unit to Back Soviet Dissidents

GENEVA, March 4 (UPI).—The United States today challenged the UN Commission on Human Rights to ask the Soviet Union for information on its reported arrest and detention of dissidents.

U.S. delegate Allard Lowenstein gave the commission a draft of a telegram to send to Moscow. He said the United States "denounces no one" but wants the commission to discuss the subject just as it discusses issues raised by the Russians.

Soviet diplomat Valerian Zorin denounced the telegram proposal as interference in Russia's domestic affairs.

"Does the U.S. delegate think we can simply adopt—and this must be obvious to all—a direct address to a government on an issue relating to that government's activities on its territory?" Mr. Zorin demanded.

He said the Soviet government is not prepared to "account to an international body in connection with matters that come under its own competence."

England's Trunk Road

YORK, England, March 4 (UPI).—Superhighway drivers today had to take evasive action to avoid hitting a stuffed elephant, which had fallen from a truck.

Abductors Fa... On Installmen... Ransom Plan

FLORENCE, March ... (UPI).—Police confirmed ... day that they have fo... Italy's—and probably t... world's—first "get relea... now, pay your kidnap ran... later" installment plan.

The men who abdu... Florentine industrialist S... fino Martellini in Nove... released him "on parole" ... Jan. 8, for a "down paym... of 230 million lire ($250,0... after he convinced them ... he could not then lay ... hands on more cash.

The deal was that late... would send $330,000 mor... keep the kidnapping cred... from "repossessing" him.

Mr. Martellini's lawyer ... the second payment red... by half after several "... notices" by the kidnap... and the money was sent ... by car.

But, police said, they ... tercepted the car on Feb... and impounded the ranso... court order.

Cuban Advisers Said to He... Uganda's Army and Econom...

(Continued from Page 1)

and Acholi were trying to overthrow him and that a foreign power was planning to invade. For what he considered international prestige and the need for stability in his army—where thousands of Langi and Acholi soldiers were being systematically massacred—he requested the early arrival of Cubans from both civilian and military ranks.

Western intelligence sources in Nairobi point out that Marshal Amin was deeply humiliated by the Israeli raid on Entebbe Airport last July to free more than 100 hostages from a hijacked Air France airliner.

Amin Embarrassed

The Ugandan President was embarrassed by his own soldiers' ineptitude and disappointed with the performance of the Palestinians whom he had entrusted to guard him, to fly his Soviet fighters and to act as a sort of front-line shock force. Shortly thereafter, Marshal Amin began de-emphasizing the role of the Palestinians and looking for other "advisers" to take their place.

Western observers saw the arrival of the Cubans in Kampala as part of the Soviet Union's attempt to exert more influence with the help of Cuba in East Africa. Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny is scheduled to visit Tanzania, Mozambique and Zambia later this month.

With Uganda's economy in shambles because Marshal Amin has depleted foreign reserves with extensive military purchases, the Cubans are expected to work on agricultural programs in addition to their military role, sources said. Agricultural production, despite the fertile soil and a temperate climate, has fallen drastically in recent years due to lack of incentives and bad marketing procedures.

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Amin Meets Envoys

LONDON, March 4 (Reuters).—Marshal Amin conferred in Kampala today with the Soviet and Cuban envoys there and thanked them for supporting his country, Uganda radio said.

A broadcast monitored here did not disclose the topics discussed by the Ugandan President, Soviet Ambassador Yevgeni Musiyko and the acting Cuban charge d'affaires.

The radio said that the ... dent was very happy with ... talks.

Marshal Amin was also q... as saying that the United ... Britain and Israel were pa... larly annoyed that the ... Nations Human Rights Co... sion had not acted on a B... proposal to investigate a... human rights violation... Uganda.

The President said that he ... surprised at Israeli suppos... the British proposal, Ugand... dio said, because Israel ... "butchering" Palestinians ... Arabs.

Uganda would present ... Palestinian and Arab case ... UN, President Amin said.

Probe Demanded

GENEVA, March 4 (UP... Britain and Canada today ... manded an on-the-spot inve... tion into the human rights s... tion in Uganda.

They made their demand ... separate draft resolutions t... submitted next week to the ... ed Nations Commission on Hu... Rights at its current session.

Earlier this week, the co... sion decided after four da... closed debate to keep th... tion of human rights viol... Uganda under review until ... year.

Britain and Canada insisted ... a public debate.

Bishop Detained

NAIROBI, March 4 (UP... The Right Rev. Brian Her... Anglican bishop, was det... yesterday in Uganda and ... be deported, church officials ... today.

Bishop Herd, the only ... bishop in Uganda, was ar... for what Ugandan author... said were passport irregula...

He was the bishop of ... remote eastern Ugandan are... Karamoja.

His arrest follows the re... controversial death of Ang... Archbishop Janani Luwum, ... church officials said, was ... dered by President Am... regime.

The church in Africa cl... that Marshal Amin's troops ... now embarked on a system... campaign of murder ag... Christians in Uganda.

South Africa Regime Accep... 12 Firms' Race-Equality Pl...

JOHANNESBURG, March 4.—A program set up this week by some U.S. firms with subsidiaries in South Africa to bring about equality for black workers has been accepted calmly by the South African government.

"We can say with certainty we subscribe to all the points mentioned, although whether they can be accomplished in six months is questionable," a government spokesman said. "... is nothing we seriously objec... although there may be differe... in priority."

Most major U.S. companies ... tacted, like Union Carbide, ... clined comment, referring inqu... to their headquarters. An o... of International Business ... chines said, "It won't be ... ficult for us. We've been ... taking most of the program ... a long time."

Leaders of black unions ... white anti-apartheid ... generally expressed skep... noting that the proposals ... similar to guidelines for ... business in South Africa ... down by the Nixon admini... tion.

The plan, reportedly agree... by the companies in more ... 18 months of talks, seeks ... employment practices for all ... cluding equal pay for compa... work, nonsegregation on the ... and at eating and comfort f... ities, training of nonwhite w... ers for higher-ranking jobs ... improvement of living accom... tions.

The 12 firms involved are ... eral Motors, International B... ness Machines, Citicorp, Ar... ican Cyanamid, Burroughs, ... tex, Ford Motor, Internati... Harvester, Minnesota Mining ... Manufacturing, Mobil, Otis ... vator and Union Carbide.

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Senators Slate Vote on Warnke

WASHINGTON, March 4 (UPI)—The Senate agreed yesterday to vote Wednesday on the nomination of Paul Warnke to two top disarmament posts, precluding a filibuster.

The Senate Democratic leader, Robert Byrd of West Virginia, secured unanimous consent for separate votes on President Carter's nomination of the former Pentagon official for the twin jobs of chief arms-reduction negotiator with the Russians and head of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Some senators have opposed Mr. Warnke for either or both of the positions on the grounds that some of his past statements have indicated a "soft line" on the nation's military readiness.

Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., had indicated he might seek to block the nominations with a filibuster.

Sen. John Tower of Texas, ranking Republican on the Senate Armed Services Committee, said today he will help lead bipartisan opposition to Mr. Warnke on the Senate floor.

Starfighter Pilots Die

... March 4 (UPI).—A Royal ... dian Air Force Starfig... crashed here today, killing ... two crewmen, police said.

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هكذا من الأصل

Moving Elsewhere

tzerland Loses Its Allure the Rich as Taxes Climb

By John A. Callcott

VA, March 4 (UPI).— rich and super-rich are Switzerland. Like every- they have found that nation and a 70-per-cent tion of the Swiss franc an ultra-expensive place

Hans Thyssen, the West steel magnate, confirmed d at the turn of this

40 years in the Ticino, y Italian-speaking region f the Alps, the baron his bags and his priceless lection and moved to Carlo.

oting his departure was on by local authorities to super-tax on large for- hitting the bank balances r cent of the Ticino popu-

Thyssen left behind a le of 1.3 million Swiss ($520,000) a year. Local tax collectors are wondering if they made the right decision.

The Ticino area, centered on Lake Lugano, was a longtime favorite of active and retired German industrialists. Now many are moving out.

"Switzerland's reputation as a tax paradise has been shattered," a leading weekly newspaper said.

Until recently, rich foreigners were able to settle in Switzerland and come to an "arrangement" with tax authorities.

Now, however, tax benefits are disappearing and parliament is debating government proposals to strike at tax evaders.

Because of Switzerland's traditional banking secrecy, the state has been unable to examine any person's bank account unless it has proof of criminal activity.

Moderate Income Tax

Straight income tax, considered alone, remains fairly moderate compared to neighboring countries. The national average is about 14 per cent.

But to this is added 10 per cent of gross income for social security for the self-employed, a rising federal defense tax and various forms of capital gains taxes.

Total taxation averages 30 per cent of medium incomes, which makes Switzerland only slightly better than other European nations.

But Swiss income tax is rising more rapidly than in other places and deductions are getting smaller or disappearing.

Italy is attracting growing numbers of richer foreigners with tax amnesties and other benefits. Austria is even drawing more and more Swiss citizens by excluding Christmas and vacation bonuses from taxation, as well as mortgages and stock market holdings.

The West German-Swiss Chamber of Commerce says anyone with a $40,000-a-year gross income is better off in West Germany than in Switzerland.

The Swiss tax man also punishes marriage.

If both husband and wife work, their salaries are put together and they automatically move into a far higher tax bracket.

"This archaic system, which hardly exists in any other country, has forced young people to live, so to say, in sin," a Geneva tax consultant said.

Government statistics show that in 1975 there were 10,000 fewer marriages than five years earlier.

"The taxes these young people save easily pay for a really good annual vacation," the tax consultant said.

Old-age pensioners also have to keep paying social security taxes in Switzerland.

noi Ready risers Say Consider Army and S. Position

GKOK, March 4 (AP).— m is prepared "to consider ttle" the problem of Ameri- missing in action, a Viet- e Foreign Ministry spokes- was quoted by Hanoi's of- news agency as saying to-

spokesman also urged the r administration to "dis- e itself" from past U.S. pol- toward Vietnam in order to ve normalization of relations en the two countries.

Washington, White House Secretary Jody Powell said it would "serve no good pur- to comment on the an- cement in view of the forth- ng trip to Vietnam by a high- U.S. commission seeking a accounting of Americans ng in action.

Powell went on to say, ver, that Vietnam's offer ld certainly be well received." e English-language service of Vietnam News Agency pub- ed the remarks of the spokes- in connection with the plan- mid-March visit to Vietnam the U.S. delegation led by l Auto Workers president ard Woodcock.

Supply of Information

he government of the So- st Republic of Vietnam VN) is prepared to consider ettle with goodwill a problem ncern for the United States e supply of information about ricans missing in action in nam and the repatriation of remains of dead Americans," spokesman said.

he U.S. government ought to a similar attitude regarding oblem about which the SRVN ment is interested — the ibution by the United States aling the wounds of war and ostwar construction in Viet-

this way, the meeting be- n the two sides will be suc- ul and of benefit to both es."

e spokesman also mentioned U.S. embargo on trade with nam as an "outstanding" lem between the two coun-

he 1973 Paris cease-fire ac- included provisions for Viet- ese help in determining the s of missing Americans and U.S. economic aid to Hanoi. Vietnamese have always in- d on simultaneity of action. he United States has always anded a full report on the ng as a precondition to her talks on normalization relations between the two tries, as the Vietnamese say want.

t was not clear from today's ment whether the Hanoi nment had departed from demands of simultaneity.]

Embargo Relaxed

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP). he Carter administration relax- its embargo against trade Vietnam slightly yesterday permitting foreign ships and es which have called in or bround for that nation to el in the United States.

State Department spokesman ed the move consistent with objectives of improving rela- s with Vietnam.

he Vietnam embargo was dified through amendments by Commerce Department in export administration regu- ons.

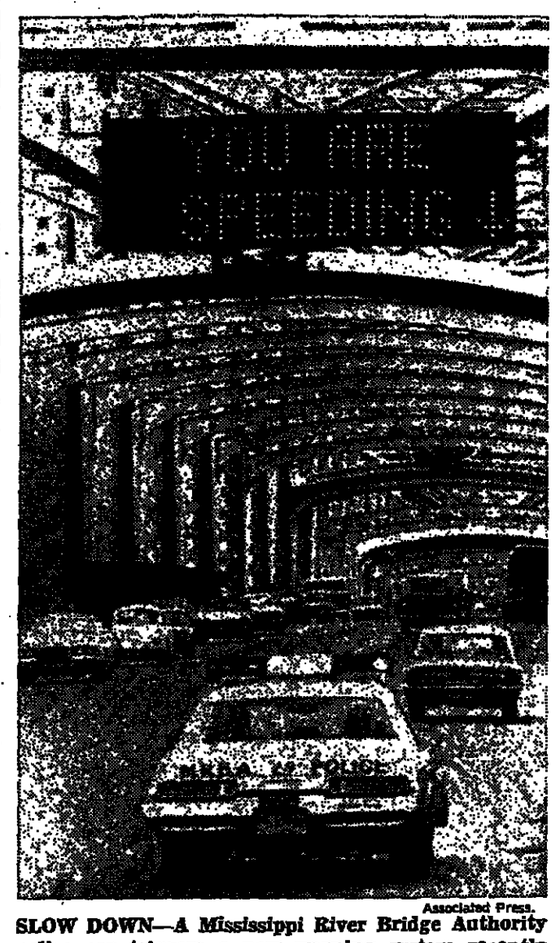
he changes did not alter sit- ations barring trade by Amer- ns with Vietnam, forbidding carriers from calling in Viet- n or forbidding Vietnamese ps and planes from using U.S. ts or airports.

utch Woman Jailed s a Spy by Israel

TEL AVIV, March 4 (AP).—A ng Dutch woman was sen- nced yesterday to six years in son for working for Palestin- hijackers.

Ludvina Janssen, 23, was found lty this week of spying and ving contact with the Popular ont for the Liberation of lestine. Miss Janssen was ar- sted Sept. 25 and accused of ming to Israel to gather in- rmation about Ben-Gurion In- rnational Airport in prepara- on for a hijacking.

ca Regime Race-Equal



Associated Press.

SLOW DOWN—A Mississippi River Bridge Authority police car triggers a new warning system recently installed on a New Orleans span by exceeding the 40-mile-an-hour speed limit. The sign lights up as a warning when speeding drivers approach the bridge.

FBI Probers Said to Suspect 'Oswald Letter' Is a Forgery

WASHINGTON, March 4 (NYT).—FBI investigators have been unable to establish the authenticity of a letter purportedly written by Lee Harvey Oswald to the late rightist Dallas millionaire H. L. Hunt two weeks before the murder of President John Kennedy, according to sources.

An FBI spokesman said only that a copy of the letter had been received and was being investigated. He declined further comment.

However, other sources familiar with the probe said FBI technicians had concluded that it is not possible to determine through laboratory tests whether the letter is genuine. Although the investigation is continuing, the sources said, the FBI is leaning toward the idea that the letter is a forgery.

'My Position'

The letter, whose existence was revealed by published reports this week, reportedly was sent by Oswald on Nov. 8, 1963. It said: "Dear Mr. Hunt: I would like information concerning my position. I am asking only for information. I am suggesting that we discuss the matter fully before any steps are taken by me or anyone else. Thank you."

A copy of the letter reportedly was sent to Penn Jones jr., a retired newspaper editor in Midlothian, Texas, by an unidentified source in Mexico City. In an accompanying note, the source told Mr. Jones that he had sent a copy of the letter to FBI director Clarence Kelley in 1974 but had never received a response.

Sources said that the FBI has searched the files of its Washington headquarters and has found no sign that such a letter was ever received. The sources added that Mr. Kelley denies seeing the document.

Because the FBI has only a photocopy of the document, the sources said, FBI technicians concluded that it is virtually impossible to establish through tests or analysis by handwriting experts whether the letter actually was written by Oswald.

further problem, the sources said, is that Oswald had a simple, almost child-like handwriting that would be easy for a forger to copy.

In addition, the sources said, the FBI's field investigation so far has failed to turn up any additional evidence of contacts between Oswald and Mr. Hunt.

3 Witnesses in Probe

WASHINGTON, March 4 (NYT).—House Speaker Thomas O'Neill jr. said yesterday that members of the troubled Committee on Assassinations hope that testimony by three witnesses may persuade the House to continue the committee's investigation into the death of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King jr.

Rep. O'Neill, D.-Mass., made the comment about a possible public hearing after meeting for almost an hour with the Democratic members of the Assassinations Committee, first established in September to look into the remaining questions surrounding the deaths of both Dr. King and President Kennedy.

The committee has been wracked with dissension for the last three weeks. On Wednesday, its chairman, Rep. Henry Gonzalez, D-Texas, submitted his resignation after accusing other committee members of trying to usurp his power.

The subject of the dispute has been Richard Sprague, the committee's chief counsel and director. Rep. Gonzalez charged that Mr. Sprague was an "unscrupulous individual and unconscionable scoundrel."

Members of the committee refused to say who the three witnesses might be. However, Rep. Christopher Dodd, D-Conn., said in response to questions that it was not James Earl Ray, the man who pleaded guilty to killing Dr. King and who has indicated he would like to testify.

The possibility that the committee could stage hearings before losing its present mandate —which expires March 31—was questioned by Rep. John Anderson, R-Ill., who is a member of the committee.

"A lawyer doesn't put witnesses on the stand before they have been thoroughly interrogated in private," he said, noting that because of various restrictions, such private questioning has not yet occurred.

Agnew Hearing Set for March 14

BALTIMORE, March 4 (AP).—A Justice Department report indicates that former Vice-President Spiro Agnew violated probation terms at least once and a hearing has been set for March 14. However, the report recommends that no action be taken against Agnew.

Agnew was sentenced to three years' probation and fined $10,000 in 1973 for income tax evasion after he pleaded no contest and resigned the vice-presidency. His probation ended in October.

The March 14 hearing will focus on an allegation that Agnew violated federal law by failing to immediately turn over to the State Department gifts he received from foreign governments while he was vice-president.

Carter Orders Curb On Federal Hiring

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP).—Department heads in the Carter administration are under orders from the President to allow at least 25 per cent of all civilian job vacancies in their agencies to go unfilled.

Under a directive issued this week, agencies can fill no more than 75 per cent of the openings that occur through attrition.

The directive became effective at the end of last month, Press Secretary Jody Powell said. He estimated an annual turnover in the federal work force of about 10 per cent. He said it will be effective through April.

4 in U.S. Got Malaria At Nigerian Festival

ATLANTA, March 4 (AP).—At least four cases of malaria have been confirmed among 600 Americans who attended the World Black African Festival in Nigeria.

Public health officials in New York, Illinois and California are trying to warn others who attended to take precautions against the disease.

With Some Limitations

Senate Approves Bill Giving Carter Reorganization Power

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, March 4 (NYT).—Without opposition and with little debate, the Senate approved legislation yesterday that would give President Carter the broad authority he wants to reorganize the government.

The measure would permit the President to create, consolidate or reshape federal agencies or shift agencies from one department to another as long as the Senate or House did not vote to block his plans within 60 days of the time they are proposed.

At a House hearing Tuesday, Rep. Jack Brooks, D-Texas, chairman of the Government Operations Committee, and a few other representatives and legal scholars raised doubts about the constitutionality of the legislative veto device that is the keystone of the legislation.

But the matter was not even mentioned in the brief Senate debate yesterday. The bill was approved by a vote of 92 to 0.

Despite the opposition of Rep. Brooks and a few of his allies, there appears to be overwhelming support in the House for legislation similar to that passed by the Senate. Those who have been following the bill closely said that it was likely that the reorganization authority would become law before Easter.

Watergate Scandal

Between 1949 and 1973, every president was granted the authority Mr. Carter requested. After the Watergate scandal broke, however, Congress, wary of potential abuses of power by the executive branch, refused to renew President Richard Nixon's reorganization authority. President Gerald Ford never asked that it be reinstated.

The Senate added a few limitations to the sweeping power that Mr. Carter sought. The bill would give the President the authority to reorganize the bureaucracy for three years, instead of the four years he sought. It would require each proposal to deal with only one "logically consistent subject matter" to prevent submissions that covered a wide range of government activities. And it denied the President the authority to make changes in regulatory agencies.

At Mr. Carter's request, the Senate did not include the restriction that applied to previous presidents that they submit no more than one reorganization plan every 30 days. But Bert Lance, director of the Office of Management and Budget, gave the Senate formal assurance that the administration would not swamp Congress with more proposals than it could reasonably handle at one time.

The bill would give the President the right to amend his plans within 30 days of the time they were sent to Congress. It also included procedures that would guarantee a vote on any reorganization proposal on which there was significant opposition.

The measure would not give the President the authority to create new Cabinet departments or abolish existing ones. Such actions would have to go through the ordinary legislative process.

Mr. Carter made his promise to reorganize the government, the centerpiece of his campaign for the presidency, in his standard stump speech, he pledged to reduce the number of government agencies from 1,900 to 200.

California Eyes State Control of Genetic Research

SACRAMENTO, March 4 (NYT).—The first state bill providing for regulation of the controversial genetic experiments called recombinant DNA research was introduced yesterday in the California Legislature by Assemblyman Barry Keene, who said federal safety guidelines are laudable but not sufficient.

"Hazardous biological research is being done in many private laboratories and in academic laboratories not under federal jurisdiction," he said. "It is therefore necessary to take broader precautions."

Sharing a press conference with Mr. Keene, who is chairman of the Assembly Health Committee, Dr. Jerome Lackner, the state health director, said that his department "endorses the principle very strongly."

The measure would create a 17-member state commission next year to regulate DNA research and other "hazardous biological research." Unlike the federal guidelines, the state panel's rulings would regulate private companies as well as universities and its regulations would have the force of law.

Each day of a continuing violation would be a separate misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of up to $1,000 or up to six months in jail, or both. Each day of a violation resulting in harm to a human being would be a felony, punishable by a fine of up to $10,000 or up to a year in prison, or both.

Carter in New Role, Radio Star, On CBS Dial-a-President Show

WASHINGTON, March 4 (Reuters).—If people want to talk with President Carter tomorrow, they can dial 900-242-1611—and hope for the best.

The relatively few callers who get through to the chief executive will be able to question him on subjects of their choosing, and their conversations with him will be broadcast in a two-hour program on a national radio network. The show will start at 19:00 GMT.

The call-in program is part of an effort by the Carter administration to put a human face on the trappings and workings of the presidency. The idea for it grew out of Mr. Carter's election-campaign promise that he would involve the public more closely in the shaping of government policy.

Earlier this week, the White House sent out nearly half a million letters—the great bulk to private citizens selected at random—seeking suggestions on how to conserve energy.

During the CBS program tomorrow, Mr. Carter will be seated in his Oval Office with veteran newscaster Walter Cronkite, who will act as moderator.

The program is a complicated technical undertaking. The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. has programmed computers in New Jersey to give callers in all 50 states an equal chance of getting through. Precautions are being taken to insure that regular long-distance service is not disrupted.

CBS has set up a 20-line switchboard at the White House for incoming calls but the chances of getting a call through to the cost-free number are slim.

An AT&T spokesman said there are about 150 million telephones in the United States and that 20 lines would not go very far, even if only a tiny percentage of the population decided to try to call.

Nicaraguans Ask U.S. to Help End Terror

By Alan Riding

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 4 (NYT).—Church groups and opposition politicians are looking to the Carter administration to help end a wave of fierce repression by a Nicaraguan dictatorship that has traditionally enjoyed the political, economic and military support of the United States.

Many priests and politicians, whose denunciations of indiscriminate torture, rape and summary executions by government troops have now been endorsed by Nicaragua's Roman Catholic bishops, believe that only swift intervention by Washington can halt the violations of human rights here.

"The United States has always given moral and material backing to dictatorships such as Nicaragua's," said Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, a newspaper editor and outspoken critic of President Anastasio Somoza, whose family has ruled Nicaragua for 41 years. "It is now time for President Carter to show that his fine words can become a reality."

The U.S. ambassador to Nicaragua, James Theberge, said in an interview, "We have reason to believe that some of the allegations of human rights violations are accurate and our concern has been made clear to the Nicaraguan government on various occasions during the past year."

But so far the Carter administration has made no public statement about the situation in Nicaragua and the country was not among those that last week suffered a reduction in U.S. military assistance on the ground that they had violated human rights.

"If the United States would somehow publicly express its disapproval, things would change here very quickly," said a U.S. priest who has worked as a missionary here for the last 18 years. "If only we could just stop the unnecessary killing of innocent civilians."

According to church sources, hundreds of peasants have been executed or have simply disappeared in the provinces of Matagalpa and Zelaya since the government stepped up its offensive against leftist guerrillas in the region two years ago. The sources said that many others had been tortured or raped and that homes had been burned and crops and property stolen by government troops.

Except for brief periods in the late 1940s and the early 1960s, the Somoza family has felt secure about U.S. support ever since the President's father, Gen. Anastasio Somoza, seized power in 1936.

U.S. concern over the effects of the Cuban revolution on the region bolstered the family's position and, more recently, the Nixon administration reportedly believed a strong anti-Communist regime in Nicaragua to be of strategic importance in a generally unstable Central America.

When Managua, the capital, was destroyed by an earthquake in December, 1972, the United States immediately sent in soldiers from the Panama Canal Zone who helped in the rescue operation but who also served to dissuade any opposition groups thinking of taking political advantage of the disaster.

As both President and head of the 7,500-member National Guard, the country's only armed force, the 51-year-old Gen. Somoza has emphasized his close links with military leaders in the United States, frequently traveling there to meet officers who graduated from West Point with him in 1948.

Direct U.S. military grant aid to Nicaragua ended two years ago but the country has been assigned $2.5 million in military sales credits for this year.

U.S. economic aid also continues to pour into Nicaragua, much of it directed toward the rebuilding of Managua.

U.S. Concern Conveyed

WASHINGTON, March 4 (Reuters).—The United States has conveyed a "clear expression of concern" to Nicaragua over alleged abuses of human rights there, U.S. officials reported.

They said the U.S. views were passed on "at an appropriately high level" in Managua early last month.

State Department spokesman Frederick Brown told reporters that the Carter administration's concern over human rights in Nicaragua was an extension of efforts made by the Ford administration.

U.S. Treasury Says 230 Paid No Tax in '75

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP).—A total of 230 of the nation's wealthiest individuals paid no federal income taxes in 1975, the Treasury Department reported yesterday. But the agency predicted that the total for last year would be substantially less.

In a special analysis ordered by Congress, the Treasury said that 34,121 individuals reported adjusted gross incomes of $200,000 or more but 230 paid no tax. That was 14 fewer than the wealthy who paid no tax in 1974 but 66 more than those who escaped taxation in 1973.

However, when expressed as a percentage of all individuals in that income bracket, the proportion of nontaxpayers has remained virtually constant for the three-year period, the department said.

The Treasury report concluded that, despite the ability of some wealthy individuals to escape taxation, "most high-income taxpayers pay very substantial amounts of tax and are subject to high effective tax rates."

Effective Rate

The report said that the effective tax rate for both taxpayers and nontaxpayers combined in the $200,000-plus category was 42.9 per cent in 1975. Fewer than 15 per cent of those taxpayers had tax rates of less than 20 per cent, the Treasury said.

By comparison, a family of four with the median income of $13,719 for 1975 would have had an effective tax rate of 10 per cent, assuming the family took the standard deductions.

The Treasury concluded, "The changes made by the Tax Reform Act of 1976 will largely eliminate high-income nontaxables. However, due to various combinations of circumstances, there are always likely to be a handful of nontaxables and nearly nontaxables, but the numbers will be much smaller."

The Treasury Department also attempted to pinpoint the source of the tax benefits which permit the rich to escape taxation.

Of the $109.8 million in deductions claimed by the wealthy in 1974, $88.6 million was for interest paid on loans for investment purposes. The next biggest category was $15.8 million for miscellaneous deductions such as business expenses, charity and similar items, the Treasury said.

15 Aircraft Cut By Carter From President's Fleet

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP).—The White House announced yesterday that 15 airplanes are being cut from the presidential fleet, a move expected to save $6.9 million annually.

The reduction leaves 44 aircraft, including 13 helicopters, in the Air Force's special unit at Andrews Air Force Base, Md., a few miles from the capital.

White House Press Secretary Jody Powell, announcing the decision, said that President and Mrs. Carter would continue to travel on Air Force planes because travel on commercial flights was impractical.

But he said other members of the Carter family and of the White House staff "will be traveling commercial to the maximum extent possible."

Mr. Powell said that 600 military personnel assigned to the Andrews unit would be reassigned.

Major Battles Over Money Loom at Afro-Arab Summit Conference

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, March 4 (WP).—Thumping the dusty couch in his appropriately shabby embassy, a delegate from one of Africa's poorest nations gave this terse preview of the international extravaganza to be held here next week, the first Afro-Arab summit conference:

"Of course, we'll have political agreements and technical agreements and we'll all support the Palestinian cause. But what about the money? The message will be put to the Arabs that it's time for them to go beyond declarations and promises."

It was phrased even less delicately by an Egyptian diplomat. "If you want to know the truth," he said, "nothing is going to come of it except a big fight. The Africans are fed up and they are going to come in here asking for a lot of money. They're not going to get what they want."

At least 60 countries are expected to participate in the three-day conference, which is to be opened by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat on Monday. The planners of the gathering, who have been working on it for more than two years, envisaged it as the forum where Arabs and Africans, after centuries of fluctuating relationships, would formalize a new partnership in politics and development.

Unpleasant Subject

That is surely how it will be portrayed in the official announcements but it seems likely that the unpleasant subject of money—Arab wealth, oil prices and African poverty—is going to split the participants. The gap between diplomatic rhetoric and reality is expected to be wide.

The question facing the conferees is whether lofty sentiments can prevail over the collective African unhappiness over what they feel is an inadequate level of economic assistance from the oil-producing Arab states and over the failure of the oil producers to give the poorest nations a break on oil prices.

Warnings in 1974

In 1974, such prominent African leaders as Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire and Julius Nyerere of Tanzania were already saying that Afro-Arab relations, then at their warmest, would be set back if more help were not forthcoming.

At the summit meeting, the Africans are expected to ask for a minimum of $2 billion in development aid from the Arabs and to have the funds under their own control rather than through Arab-run credit banks.

Many African leaders are also reported to want the Arabs to stop favoring the Moslem countries with the aid they do give. A Libyan grant of $4 million to Niger for the construction of mosques and instruction in Arabic is cited as an example of the kind of aid the Africans find helpful but irrelevant to their real needs.

The Arab response is likely to be cool, informed sources say. "African aid hopes tend to exceed reality," said an Arab diplomat involved in the conference preparations. "Some might use this opportunity to talk about more money. That's fair enough. The only way you can get money from the Arabs is at the top, so perhaps this will create an atmosphere for more aid."

The Arabs generally say they are already doing more than their share to help the black African states, certainly more than the industrialized countries. Nor are the conservative, rigidly anti-Communist states like Saudi Arabia and Kuwait interested in giving aid that will shore up some of the radical African regimes. Furthermore, there are Arab states closer to home, especially Egypt and the Sudan, that have a higher claim on aid from the oil-rich nations.

The Africans appear to have little leverage to use in trying to extract more aid from the wealthy Arab states. There is always the implied threat that they will resume their once good relations with Israel. But it is hard to reconcile that threat with the claim of both Arabs and Africans that relations were broken out of principle not because the Africans were bought off.

2 Nations Complain

CAIRO, March 4 (UPI).—At the first working session of foreign ministers before the Afro-Arab conference, representatives of Guinea and Mauritius complained today that oil-exporting countries were not giving enough of their wealth to the Third World, conference sources said.

"The foreign aid of oil-rich Arab and African countries is insufficient and inadequate," the sources quoted a minister as saying.

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'You're Another' in Russian

The Carter commitment to supporting human rights around the world has many implications. Perhaps the most obvious is that the United States will be open to charges that it, too, had violated the rights of its citizens. And such a *tu quoque* has been forthcoming from the Soviet press—accusations of spying and wiretapping, of the jailing of minority members and dissidents. These replies have all the fervor, if rather less of the style, of the "Gulag Archipelago."

And therein lies a main weakness of the Soviet reply to U.S. attacks upon their way of life and justice. It is a kind of "anything you can do we can do better" response that lacks plausibility—if only because the material it uses has already been freely published in the press of the United States, spoken about on radio and television, carried on banners and placards by thousands of demonstrators.

Human rights mean many things to many people. To the UN Human Rights Commission it means anything that a majority of its members wish to investigate—which does not include the activities of Idi Amin, because he is a black African. In India, rights can be suspended when the Prime Minister considers there is an emergency—which was the tragic weakness of the *Constitution of the Weimar Republic*. In many societies, rights are similarly considered as secondary to stability, whether the stability of a military regime or a Communist order of living.

It is rather remarkable that the Soviet Union has not emphasized what it considers the strong points of its social and political way: the economic system it embodies. Admittedly (although Moscow would hardly admit it) there are flaws in this system, but it is the justification which Communism—until the emergence of Eurocommunism, as the meeting of Western Communist leaders in Spain again brings into the limelight—has advanced for the "dictatorship of the proletariat," for subordinating individual rights to some common national goal. Even though the argument may be faulty, it is at least an argument, and not simply a retort in kind.

For if the Soviet Union asserts, by attacking the United States for failing to live up to its own constitutional principles, that those principles are valid, then Moscow must justify its own disregard for them. And it may well be that, by taking the propaganda tack which it is now using, the Soviet government is giving the Carter administration logical support for the policy of proclaiming liberty onto all the world. To be sure, logic does not give all the practical answers that policy demands in this time of flux, but the Soviet approach does give it greater strength than it could otherwise claim.

A Color-Blind Government?

It is tempting to read far more than is actually there into the Supreme Court's decision upholding a legislative apportionment plan based on racial quotas. The temptation arises because the issue of giving racial minorities a better opportunity in society extends far beyond apportionment to education, employment, housing and many other areas that government touches. In legal terms, the means for achieving this opportunity are much alike—whether you call them racial quotas, race-centered remedial measures, or reverse discrimination—because they all focus on race as the distinction between various groups of citizens.

* * *

Judged by the cases that lie ahead, the apportionment case decided on Tuesday was easy. Yet the justices split four ways with no one position mustering more than four votes. Taken to the lowest common denominator, seven justices agreed that states covered by the voting rights act can design legislative district boundaries along racial lines in order to provide an opportunity for minority representation in the state legislature. This case involved a plan that distributed a Jewish area in New York among several predominantly black districts so that each district would be 65 per cent black, thus creating a good chance for electing a black legislator.

In one sense, the decision is not unusually important since the facts are peculiar and the absence of a majority opinion reduces its value as a precedent. But the fact remains that the court approved, for the first time, the use of a precise racial quota by a state government in dealing with its citizens—and that is important. If such quotas are permissible in the crucial area of voting, for instance, should they not also be permissible in other fields such as admission to college or hiring for jobs? The trouble of course—both constitutionally and politically—is that any time someone is included in a group because of a racial quota, someone else is excluded because of race. And for many who believe the Constitution requires government to be color-blind, that is racial discrimination pure and simple.

There are distinctions between voting and other matters that may have been critical to the court's handling of this case. The first is that as long as politicians believe racial groups vote in blocs, racial factors will be considered (openly or secretly) in apportionment decisions; to argue that those decisions must be made on racially neutral grounds, as Chief Justice Warren E. Burger does in dissent, is to ignore reality. The second is that the court has held in several prior cases that states must take race into account in apportionment matters and, indeed, has required that black districts be created in some states because prior apportionment plans had split the black vote deliberately in order to squelch black representation. The third is that the purpose of the New York plan was not to reduce the representation of a minority group or to give a racial group higher representation than it had population in the relevant political jurisdiction. The fourth is the existence of the Voting Rights Act in which Congress specifically authorized the use of race-oriented remedies to overcome prior racial discrimination.

Some, but not all, of these factors exist in other areas where quotas or other race-oriented devices have been used. And we are not about to guess how the justices will regard them in another case now pending—a claim by a white student that he was unconstitutionally discriminated against when his application to a California medical school was rejected while several minority applicants with lower test scores were admitted. That case has other elements too—the attempt to provide minority representation in a key profession, an effort to create a mixed student body, and so on.

* * *

There is great appeal in the chief justice's position that the government must be color-blind and it is, of course, the goal toward which the country must move. But there is also an awful dilemma. If the government in all its forms cannot consider race for any purpose, the possibility exists that racial minorities will be frozen into the existing social, educational and professional patterns. But if it does consider race, at least in more than a remedial sense, then how much actual change can one say there has been in the last 25 years—except for the color (or colors) of the preferred race? We, along with the Supreme Court, are going to ponder that this spring.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

South African Elections

Elections to the Johannesburg City Council are the first important test of white opinion since the Soweto upheavals last year, and it is tempting to look in the results for a repudiation of the policies which brought the upheavals about.

The Progressive Reform party has certainly made important advances since the last elections five years ago, but most of these have taken place not at the polls but through defections from the English-speakers' former standard-bearer, the United party of tarnished memory. This week, the United party lost another nine seats and the PRP gained another two. But the main beneficiary was the [ruling] National party which picked up six seats . . . on balance the results are a liberal swing, but not one of hefty proportions . . .

The gradual erosion of the United party's "me-too-ism" by the PRP, and the discontent within the National party itself, are distinct signs, if only Prime Minister Vorster would read them, that change is acceptable and indeed wanted. It is time for him to look over his left shoulder instead of only over his right. The PRP is a conservative body, and would not have made its number otherwise . . . It is the liberal, humanitarian impulse behind the PRP which distinguishes it from the UP; the encouragement to be drawn from the election is that the impulse is one that a growing number of voters prefer.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 5, 1902

LONDON—The directors of the Cunard Co. have decided, says the Liverpool Daily Post, to build two new steamers for their Atlantic passenger trade which will eclipse in size anything afloat. According to the information available, these vessels will be over 700 feet long, and, with engines of 48,000 horsepower, will have a speed of 25 knots. This will be a great advance on anything hitherto attempted in the British mercantile marine.

Fifty Years Ago

March 5, 1927

WASHINGTON—Although it had been announced that the Congressional Medal of Honor would be presented to Comdr. Richard Byrd and Machinist Floyd Bennett tomorrow for their flight over the North Pole on May 9, 1926, President Coolidge personally conferred the medals on them a week ago, and no further ceremony is expected to be held in this connection. The epoch-making dash, thus commemorated, was made in 15 hours, 51 minutes.



"When Everybody's Hooked on Tea, It'll Be OUR Turn to Zap 'em."

Baldwin's Open Letter to Carter

By James Baldwin

SAINT PAUL DE VENCE, France.—I have a thing to tell you, but with a heavy heart, for it is not a new thing.

In North Carolina, as I write, nine black men and one white woman are under sentences of a total of 282 years in various prisons on various charges, including arson. The Rev. Ben Chavis, who was 29 years old yesterday, is the best known of the Wilmington-10.[1]

In Charlotte, three black men are on bail and facing sentences, equally savage, on charges equally preposterous.

I will not insult your intelligence by discussing the details of the cases.

It must be relatively rare to find ten people (who have never before committed any offense) who merit 282 years in prison. As for Ben Chavis, the courts have totally failed to indicate what he has done to merit 34.

Arson

James Earl Grant was arrested in the more liberal city of Charlotte, accused with two others of burning down the Lazy B riding stables in which 15 horses died. He merited a mere 25. The other two men got a total of 30 years in the 1972 trial—the fire was in 1968.[2]

In any event, some of the most pertinent details of the cases are to be found in major newspapers and in the Congressional Record: Messrs. John Conyers Jr., Ronald V. Dellums and Charles B. Rangel speaking.

And the mother of Ben Chavis, speaking from a church in Raleigh, N.C., has the most pertinent question, especially in light of the fact that her son is a Christian minister: "You in the Christian church, will you be diligent in keeping them from getting my son?"

And the entire horror evolved from the manner in which a Wilmington judge decided to desegregate a Wilmington high school and the fact that the black students wished to declare the birthday of the late Dr. Martin Luther King jr. a day of mourning.

I have said that it is not a *new thing* I have to tell you, and, indeed, most of it is not new for me. I might in my own mind, as I write, be speaking of the Scottsboro Boys: where I came in, so to speak.

Silent Pact

If I know, you must certainly know of the silent pact made between the North and the South, after Reconstruction, the purpose of which was—and is—to keep the nigger in his place.

If I know, then you must certainly know, that keeping the nigger in his place was the most extraordinarily effective way of keeping the poor white in his place, and also, of keeping him poor:

The situation of the Wilmington-10 and of the Charlotte-3 is a matter of federal collusion, and would not be possible without that collusion.

When those black children and white children and black men and white men and black women and white women were marching, behind Martin, up and down those dusty roads, trespassing, trespassing wherever they were, in the wrong waiting room, at the wrong coffee counter, in the wrong department store, in the wrong toilet, and were carried off to jail, they found themselves before *federally* appointed judges, who gave them the maximum sentence.

Some people died beneath that sentence, some went mad, some girls will never become pregnant again. Some of us, following Martin, and, however we may sometimes have disagreed with him, feeling his love, and believing *I have a dream!* could sometimes raise in an evening $30,000 or $40,000 or $50,000—yes: which was gone in bail-bond money in the morning. And, yes, my friend, that is called collusion. The kids would die in the chain gang, and we would drop dead on the road. Or, as my friend the actress Miss Ruby Dee once put it to me, after four girls were killed in the 1963 bombing of the Birmingham Sunday school, and as we were trying to organize a protest rally—to demand, in fact—that the American people, in the light of so dreadful an event, declare Christmas a day of mourning, of atonement: *"Soon, there won't be enough black people to go around."*

Selma Vote

I was present at the culmination of the voter-registration drive in Selma, Ala., not so very long ago. My friend James Forman had been organizing for six months, or thereabouts; it is not easy, in such a town, where virtually every white man considers that he owns every black man. (I am speaking with the utmost restraint and will not attempt to describe the events of that day.) Nevertheless, hundreds of people came out early in the morning and lined up in front of the courthouse.

In Selma, there are two courthouses, the state courthouse and a federal courthouse, and they face each other across a narrow street—catty-corner to these two buildings is a recruiting station *(Uncle Sam wants you!)*

The sheriff, armed, forced us to move from one side of the street to the other—that is, to the steps of the federal courthouse. "We" are now, among others, Rep. John Conyers, my brother David, and myself. Representatives of the Justice Department and the FBI are standing on the steps with us, under the American flag. (We have already seen the sheriff and his deputies beat up two black boys and hurl them into a truck—but they were on the wrong side of the street.)

The sheriff crosses the street and demands that we leave the steps of the federal courthouse. I ask the Justice Department, or the FBI, if he has any right to throw us off *federal* property. *No*, is the answer, *but we can't do anything about it.*

I am watching the recruiting station. We'll move inside because the alternative is slaughter. It is 4:30 and the whistle blows; it means the courthouse is closed. The people who have been standing there all day long, only 12 of whom have been allowed to enter the courthouse, and none of whom have been registered, turn and walk away.

Signed in Korea

The FBI wishes to know if any one of us would like to sign an affidavit. *I signed my affidavit in Korea* says my brother, and turns away to watch the departing people.

When we marched on Montgomery, the Confederate flag was flying from the dome of the Capitol: This gesture can be interpreted as *insurrection*. But when Muhammad Ali decided to be *true to his faith* and refused to join the Army, the wrath of an entire Republic was visited on his head, he was stripped of his title, and was not allowed to work. In short, his countrymen decided to break him, and it is not their virtue that they failed. It is *his* virtue.

I am not so much trying to bring to your mind the sufferings of a despised people—a very comforting notion, after all, for most Americans—as the state and the fate of a nation of which you are the elected leader. The situations of the Wilmington-10, and the Charlotte-3, are very small symptoms of the monstrous and continuing wrong for which you, as the elected leader, are now responsible.

Too many of us are in jail, my friend; too many of us are starving; too many of us can find no door open. And, I was in Charlotte, 20 years ago, three years after the Supreme Court made segregation in education illegal, when it was decided that *separate* could not, by definition, be *equal*. Charlotte then begged for time, and time, indeed, has passed. I was in Boston a few months ago and Boston, now, is begging for time. Across the entire question of the education of our children—*all* our children—is dragged the entirely false issue of busing. A child's future does not change because he is bused into another neighborhood.

Learn From Us

Well, I dared to write you this letter out of the concrete necessity of bringing to your attention the situations of the Wilmington-10 and the Charlotte-3. I repeat, their situation is but a very small indication of the situation of the wretched in this country: the nonwhite, the Indian, the Puerto Rican, the Mexican, the Oriental. Consider that we may all have learned, by now, all that we can learn from you and may not want to become like you. At this hour of the world's history it may be that you, now, have something to learn from us.

I must add, in honor, that I write to you because I love our country: And you, in my lifetime, are the only President to whom I would have written.

James Baldwin, a novelist, is author of the forthcoming "Little Man, Little Man," a children's book. This letter was printed in The New York Times on Jan. 23 and has been quoted since in the Soviet press (IHT, March 4).

1—The Wilmington-10 were convicted in 1973 of firebombing a grocery store during 1971 racial disturbances. The jury consisted of 10 whites and two blacks; the judge would not agree that Ku Klux Klan membership was cause for rejecting prospective jurors; and the principal prosecution witness was a young black who had been held in a state mental hospital before he agreed to testify. The United Church of Christ, of which Mr. Chavis had been an employee, said in October that the principal witness had recanted his testimony. The Federal District Court for the eastern district of North Carolina is considering the church's request for bail and a new trial for the 10. (Editor, The New York Times.)

2—In the case of the Charlotte-3, a trial judge refused to order a new trial after it was learned that the federal government had secretly paid $4,000 to each of the prosecution's two main witnesses and given them immunity from prosecution on other charges. The judge said the payments and immunity were in return for testimony in another trial (in which James Earl Grant was also convicted) and thus did not affect the fairness of the Lazy B trial. (Editor, The New York Times.)

Soviet Jamming Policy

Who Is Calling The Kettle Black?

By C. L. Sulzberger

BRUSSELS.—It is fortunate that the Soviet government is relatively accustomed to being called conscienceless and therefore has no evident feelings of embarrassment about its present position on the issues of détente. While arming to the teeth in a process that has accelerated rather than lessened since the so-called cold war ended, Moscow accuses the West of "feverish militarist preparations."

And while protesting whatever it conceives to be a violation of the 1975 Helsinki Agreement on European Security, it jams radio programs beamed from the West and seeks to stifle dissident voices whose freer speech was guaranteed at Helsinki—and also in the Soviet Union's own "Stalin Constitution."

It is true, indeed, that Solzhenitsyn was arrested and forcibly expelled from the Soviet Union before the 1975 35-nation accord, but since then other writers like Amalrik and Bukovsky have been encouraged to leave. Solzhenitsyn, it may be added, particularly offended the authorities for denouncing Stalin's "Gulag" brutality, which the present Politburo also criticizes.

Brezhnev's Stance

One thing notable about the Helsinki declaration, endorsed by Leonid Brezhnev, was this pledge: "The participating states note the expansion in the dissemination of information broadcast by radio and express the hope for the continuation of this process."

Nevertheless, the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe reports the Soviet Union and its allies still jam foreign broadcasts such as those from U.S.-sponsored Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe and a "Warsaw Pact propaganda barrage against these radios has continued incessantly since the early part of 1976."

Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe were once financed by the CIA but this is no longer true. They are openly sponsored by a public group called the Board for International Broadcasting. David Abshire, chairman of this board, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last year:

"Instead of ceasing jamming in the spirit of Helsinki, the Soviet authorities have launched a violent new propaganda campaign against these radios." There is also frequent jamming from Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Poland.

The Voice of America, which gives the official U.S. view, is not subjected to similar blockade. But Radio Liberty (in 19 languages spoken in the Soviet Union) and Radio Free Europe (in six languages) seek to serve as a substitute for a free press that is locally muffled. Thus sensible political exiles to speak to their fellow-countrymen.

Bukovsky, one of many distinguished Soviet writers and artists who fled abroad, said in Paris recently these stations play an "enormous role" in keeping the Warsaw Pact peoples informed about what is really happening.

The cost of jamming international broadcasts is immense. There are up to 3,000 jamming transmitters in the Soviet Union, which is said to spend more than 10 times as much on blocking foreign programs as on spreading its own radio propaganda.

Abshire's board has done what it can to keep up financial support for Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe operations based in Munich. It just arranged a contract with Lisbon enabling broadcasts to continue from Portuguese facilities for 15 years. A presidential panel in Washington urges there should be an increase of such U.S. transmitters overseas.

No authoritarian government enjoyed when its exiles find means of expressing antipathetic opinions from abroad. But that is not to say they don't have the right to do this. Apart from their own constitution and its acceptance of the Helsinki pledge, the Soviet Union is a signatory of the Montreux International Telecommunications Convention and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The former says: "All stations, whatever their purpose, must be established and operated in such a manner as not to cause harmful interference to radio services or communications of other members or associate members." The latter stipulates: "Everyone has the right of freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions and to impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers."

Dreary

An American who wishes to listen to Moscow's dreary radio broadcasts in English (or any other language) although the ideological persuasiveness may be doubted. And, theoretically, some famous U.S. writer, painter or musician wanted to settle in the Soviet Union and make denunciatory speeches about us, he would have every right to do so.

But to protest the reverse—or what is worse, to try to prevent it by jamming—not only controverts the Kremlin's pledged word but puts it, in this respect, in the position of the pot calling the kettle black.

Letters

Soviet Numbers Game

It was interesting to see Richard Pipes trying in his article "Examining 'Strategic Superiority'" to find an answer to a question answered in the same issue (IHT, Feb. 9) which published his own article.

While this professor of Russian history at Harvard indulged in guesswork to establish who outmatched whom, the Soviet Union or the United States, in military, strategic and nuclear capability, President Carter told a news conference that "the United States and the Soviet Union are roughly equal in military capability."

President Carter said, "It is my judgment we have superior nuclear capability," although he added, "I think we are roughly equivalent."

So it comes out that Mr. Pipes's findings about Soviet superiority are not more than a piece of wishful thinking. Now, the question may be whether or not the Soviet Union is after this kind of superiority.

It is clear to everybody that a country seeking military superiority will be putting up its military appropriations rather than cutting them down. The current Soviet defense spending makes up 7.2 per cent of the national budget (17.2 billion out of the total of 238.7 billion rubles) which is 0.6 per cent less than in the past year. The United States, on the other hand, intends to spend more than a quarter of its federal budget ($120.3 billion out of the $459.4 billion) for military purposes.

Mr. Pipes has been trying to judge Soviet intentions from unknown "secret sources." But these intentions have been unequivocally stated by this country's leader, Leonid Brezhnev, who declared that Soviet policy is not to seek superiority in armaments but a way of reducing them, and that this country will never steer a course of aggression.

VLADIMIR BELYAKOV,
Novosti Press Agency,
Moscow.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Official U.S. sources say that any such comparison of U.S. and Soviet budgets is not only complicated but meaningless. For one thing, the Soviet budget finances everything in the Soviet Union (state ownership being almost complete)—and thus comparing the U.S. and Soviet budgets is like comparing apples and oranges. Further, a CIA report in January said Soviet defense costs were estimated at $120 billion last year as compared then to U.S. military spending of $ billion.

Sea Power

In an article "The Soviet Admiral of the World Ocean" (IHT, Feb. 26-27), C.L. Sulzberger refers to a translation of passages from Adm. Gorshkov's book, "The Sea Power of the State."

Mr. Sulzberger says that the extracts were published in the Institute's publication "Survey." However, this is not quite correct. They have been published in the January-February, 1977, edition of the Institute's journal "Survival." "Strategic Survey" is the Institute's annual analysis of major developments in international security, to be published in May, and the similarity of titles may have led Mr. Sulzberger to refer to one while meaning the other.

CHRISTOPH BERTRAM,
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For Strategic Studies.
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Obituaries

dgar Mowrer; His Reports Hitler Won Pulitzer Prize

BON, March 4 (NYT).—Ansel Mowrer, a U.S. for- correspondent who won a er Prize in 1933 for dis- s detailing the rise of Hitler, Wednesday on Madeira. He have been 85 next Tuesday. widow, Lilian, said that he in his sleep. The couple been vacationing on the They had lived near orth, N.H., since Mr. Mow- retirement in 1969 as a ated columnist for the Chi- *Daily News*.

Mowrer, correspondent, col- st, author of a dozen books he reporter who for millions mericans was the man on cene with the Third Reich, ed journalism accidentally as or to his older brother.

a student in Paris who had ately considered law, teach- r literary criticism for his . Mr. Mowrer was pressed service for the Chicago Daily at the outbreak of World I by his brother, Paul Scott er, a reporter in the Paris au.

Ringside Seat

s career was to span 55 years. is own words, Mr. Mowrer upied a ringside seat at most he major scenes of history" 1914 until his retirement. rose from Rome correspon- for the Chicago paper to f of the Berlin bureau, a posi- he held from 1923 to 1933. r becoming the first U.S. espondent to be expelled from Germany, he headed the er's Paris bureau, where he made an officer of the Legion Honor and then returned to United States as Washington respondent.

e left reporting for a year hen he served as deputy di- tor of the Office of War Infor- tion during World War II.

His resignation from that job in 1942 became a cause célèbre when it was learned that he had quit over the State Department's refusal to allow him to go to North Africa for the office because of his outspoken criticism of the Vichy government.

'Triumph and Turmoil'

It was sometimes said that war reporting was difficult for Mr. Mowrer because he was an activist and felt keenly the disparity between writing about combat and participating in it. In his autobiography, "Triumph and Turmoil," he admitted that he had once fired on the Austrian lines from an Allied airplane during World War I.

Mr. Mowrer was born in Bloomington, Ill., on March 8, 1892, one of two sons of Nell Scott and Rufus Mowrer, a businessman. Both boys went on to distinguished careers in newspaper work.

Paul Scott Mowrer, who died in 1971, also won the Pulitzer Prize as a foreign correspondent in 1928 and was editor of the Chicago Daily News from 1935 until 1944.

Mr. Mowrer attended the University of Chicago and was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1913, where he edited the literary magazine and won a poetry prize.

He went abroad to pursue his literary education and entered journalism. After his first assignment in neutral Belgium during World War I, he went on to Rome, where his encounters with a newspaper editor named Benito Mussolini gave him a taste of the Fascism he was to assail in his dispatches from Germany and in reports on German spies in the United States.

He was later expelled from Germany as well as from Italy in 1935 by Mussolini and from the Soviet Union in 1937 by Stalin. His postwar columns developed a conservative slant and he once termed peaceful coexistence "the opium of the West."

Frank Overmire

LAKELAND, Fla., March 4 (AP).—Frank (Stubby) Overmire, 57, a former Detroit Tigers pitcher who had been a Tigers scout the last few years, died here yesterday, two months after suffering a stroke.

Kazutaka Kikawada

TOKYO, March 4 (AP).—Kazutaka Kikawada, 77, one of Japan's leading industrialists and former president of the Tokyo Electric Power Co., died today of a spinal tumor.

olice Gas a Mob nd Cause a Fire

ROME, March 4 (UPI).—lice fired tear gas early today disperse demonstrators out- e a courthouse—and set fire the building.

iremen were called to extin- ish flames started by a gas made which had gone through window.

leftists inside and outside the rt had scuffled with police 15 minutes after Fabrizio zieri was sentenced to 9 1/2 rs in jail for his part in the ying of Greek student Mikis ntakas, a neo-Fascist sup- rter, in rioting here on Feb. 1975.



United Press International.

CHIMNEY SWEEPS?—No, firemen in Helsinki clearing some hazardous snow.

Bhutto in Punjab as Vote Campaign Ending

LAHORE, Pakistan, March 4 (UPI).—Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto arrived here today at the end of the general election campaign, which he said he expects to win.

Mr. Bhutto said on arrival at Lahore airport from Karachi that he thinks his party's chances are very good.

"I am confident the people will give a correct verdict," he said. "The verdict will be in favor of the Pakistan People's party."

Mr. Bhutto came to Punjab, the largest of Pakistan's four states, to deliver several speeches and lead a procession tomorrow, the last day of a campaign that has developed into a closer contest than anyone expected. Voting will be held Monday.

'Close Race'

"It is a close race but I think he will squeak through," a Pakistani businessman said. "Unless, of course, there is widespread rigging."

The election is a contest between the sword and the plough, the symbols respectively of Mr. Bhutto's party and the opposition nine-party coalition, called the Pakistan National Alliance.

Retired Air Marshal Asghar Khan, leader of the Centrist Tehrik Istiqlal party, has emerged as the head of the alliance attracting large crowds to hear his denunciations of Mr. Bhutto for corruption in government, failing to halt price rises and curbing civil liberties.

Mr. Bhutto's opponents have also criticized him for wearing expensive foreign clothes, traveling abroad frequently and admitting he drinks alcohol—a sin for a Moslem.

Militant Parties

The opposition includes militant Moslem parties and its campaign platform pledges an Islamic Constitution and rule by Islamic law.

Mr. Bhutto, who attended Oxford and the University of California at Berkeley, has cited his efforts in rebuilding Pakistan during his five years in power. He gained power following the war with India in which Pakistan lost its eastern wing of 80 million persons—now the nation of Bangladesh.

He has also pointed to land-reform measures and nationalization of large industries and the banks in an effort to reduce the disparity between rich and poor.

The Punjab has 115 of the 200 National Assembly seats to be filled and the opposition is expected to get more than half here.

"The expression of opinion against Mr. Bhutto in Punjab is overwhelming and had Mr. Bhutto expected this he could never have ordered the election," Mahmud Ali Kasuri said.

Mr. Kasuri was law minister for six months in the Cabinet after Mr. Bhutto gained power following the Bangladesh war. Now Mr. Kasuri is ardently anti-Bhutto and his son is running on the opposition ticket for the National Assembly.

Mr. Kasuri criticized Mr. Bhutto's "imperial way of living" and his "stacking" of the civil service with his own supporters, a move that most neutral observers here say has led to rampant corruption.

More than a dozen political workers on both sides have been killed during the two-month campaign. "A murder here, a murder there is a normal feature," a Pakistani journalist said.

For Joint Operations in Border Jungles

Thais, Malaysians Sign Anti-Guerrilla Pact

By David A. Andelman

BANGKOK, March 4 (NYT).—Thailand and Malaysia signed today a border agreement that amounts to the first bilateral mutual-defense pact in Southeast Asia since the end of the Indochina war almost two years ago.

The pact, signed by the two nations' foreign ministers, is indicative of the fears aroused by insurgencies in countries bordering nations ruled by new Communist regimes.

Thai military officials disclosed this morning that more than 30 villagers and soldiers in a remote area near Chiang Rai in northern Thailand were killed by insurgents who apparently mistook them for a military convoy.

The bilateral agreement provides for joint military operations in the insurgent-dominated areas along the Thai-Malaysian border and for "hot pursuit" across the border of either country by troops trailing guerrilla bands.

The treaty represents one of the few diplomatic successes of Thailand's five-month-old military government. The regime that preceded it was unable to conclude such an agreement, but the guerrilla activity on the border and in remote areas of north and northeastern Thailand has spurred the new government here to act.

The result has been a series of extensively publicized military actions in border areas, both in conjunction with Malaysian paramilitary forces and along the Laos frontier in the north and northeast.

At least 3,000 insurgents—loosely defined as Communists but in reality an assortment of outlaws, disgruntled farmers and vaguely Maoist ideologues—are believed to infest the jungles along the Thai-Malay border. Perhaps twice that number occupy jungle strongholds in the north and northeast.

Nearly every week, since the dry season started late in December, a new incident has been billed as resulting in "the highest casualties in the history of the insurgent movement in Thailand." The reports began with the ambush of a handful of government troops in southern Thailand in December.

No Sign of Growth

Despite the government reports, there is no evidence that in any part of the country the insurgent situation is getting out of hand, that the insurgents are acquiring substantial new areas or new support by large numbers of villagers or that the incidents are likely to escalate to any sort of urban violence.

And, in the south at least, Thailand and Malaysia plan to continue the joint border actions such as the January maneuvers that involved more than 3,000 troops.

The new treaty is certain to be denounced by leaders of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

Some military tacticians in Thailand and Malaysia hope that today's agreement could be a first step toward a comprehensive military defense pact among all five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, now a purely economic and social organization.

Italy Holiday-Cut Voted

ROME, March 4 (AP).—The Italian Chamber of Deputies yesterday ratified a law abolishing seven holidays in an effort to promote industrial production in the country and boost a slumping economy.

U.S. May Change Some Discharges Of Vietnam Era

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP).—Several hundred thousand Vietnam veterans who left the military with less-than-honorable discharges may win change in status under the Carter administration.

The White House is working with the Defense Department on the problem of upgrading discharges, according to White House counsel Robert Lipshutz, although "no definitive decision has been reached."

Mr. Lipshutz said any action would cover administrative discharges but not dishonorable discharges that required military courts-martial. For example, an estimated 6,000 veterans given less-than-honorable discharges for drug use would be covered as well as those who deserted after serving honorably.

White House figures show that 259,524 persons received general discharges during the Vietnam era, 173,000 were given undesirable discharges, 28,759 received bad-conduct discharges and 1,903 received dishonorable discharges.

Mr. Carter previously announced a pardon for about 10,000 draft evaders.

UN Agency Seeks Aid For Vietnam Refugees

GENEVA, March 4 (Reuters).—The United Nations High Commission for Refugees has launched an appeal for more than $14 million to aid refugees in Indochina, mainly in Thailand.

A statement by the high commission said that about 77,000 refugees in Thailand — mostly Laotians but also Cambodians and Vietnamese—were already receiving food, shelter, medical care, clothing, household equipment and water supplies. But the new program was necessary to continue the aid throughout the year, the statement said.

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LONDON THEATER

'A Thought in Three Acts' Is Thoughtless, Pornographic

By John Walker

LONDON, March 4 (IHT).—New York playwright William Shawn's "A Thought in Three Parts" at the Institute of Contemporary Arts' theater has had a controversial opening and looks like becoming the center-point in another tedious debate on state-subsidized art. Most English critics have dismissed the play, or been downright abusive about it, an attitude that has brought a howl of rage from some of Mr. Shawn's British contemporaries, led by playwright and director David Hare, who have attacked the critics for "arrogance, indolence and carelessness."

The work's title seems to me a misnomer. I did not detect a thought in any of the three playlets, although there was some pretension, a line in sub-poetic sentimentality that finally broke out in "Mr. Frivolous," a monologue made up of whimsy and violence. What there was in abundance was bodies in several attitudes, mainly masturbatory.

The second play, "Youth Hostel," seems to meet the classic definition of pornography, although it is in no way sexually arousing. That is, its characters are dehumanized, being no more than walking, talking sexual organs. The men are capable of continual and copious ejaculations; the women are sexually insatiable. This unreality is defused of eroticism by the clinical relish with which the company indulges in various acts of simulated intercourse and in solitary sex, which they claim to find far more enjoyable.

A theme of alienation, of sado-masochistic acts offering the only way of communication between the sexes, forms a vague link between the three plays. The first, "Summer Evening," offers a couple who move from love to hate to something in between —"we really don't want to kill each other"—with surprising ease.

Here Mr. Shawn writes in a mixture of broken sentences and poetic phrases that remain mannered and theatrically unconvincing. In the second play, he relies on dialogue of blue-movie banality to orchestrate the continual couplings and ecstatic moments of masturbation before launching into the full-flown poetic meanderings of the final monologue.

David Hare, in a letter defending Mr. Shawn's work, describes him as "a writer of outstanding talent exploring love and sex with great linguistic and theatrical insight." Certainly Mr. Shawn has his supporters. "A Thought in Three Parts" was first performed in Joseph Papp's public theater in New York this winter. It is presented in London by Joint Stock, a group of some of Britain's best and most adventurous playwrights and directors who, after some exciting and brilliant work in fringe theaters, have just formed a permanent company.

Joint Stock's normal method of work is one of collaboration between the writer, director and actors, with the work being changed and rewritten during a long rehearsal period. Mr. Shawn's play is the first deviation from this practice, indicating that they hold him in high regard. Indeed, Mr. Hare has expressed the hope that "the public will ignore the grubby obstacles put in their way to a pleasurable evening." Complaints, please, to him, and not to me.

Both Joint Stock and the ICA receive grants from the Arts Council and, predictably, both are under attack for presenting Mr. Shawn's play. Indeed, the Arts Council has already been asked to end its subsidy of the ICA. It is to be hoped that they will resist such pressures.

Both Joint Stock and the ICA exist to present and encourage new artists. They are entitled to their failures, as is Mr. Shawn.

* * *

At the Mermaid theater, Terence Frisby's inelegantly titled "It's All Right If I Do It" is a bourgeois version of sexual obsession, explicit in language but not in action, though someone does lose his trousers, in a familiar farcical manner, toward the end of a dull evening.

Mr. Frisby has written a rancorous and coarse-toned play, full of male middle-aged self-pity and sexual sentimentality. It consists mainly of marital squabbles between a couple, regarded as happy by their friends, who cannot forgive each other for their past lovers. It goes back in time, often confusingly, over their 13 long years together and reaches the doubtful conclusion, stated rather than proved, that adultery and infidelity is the best one can expect from marriage.

Mr. Frisby, in "There's a Girl in My Soup," once wrote a pleasant comedy about the generation gap, the difference in sexual attitudes of a middle-aged man and a young girl. Here he is at his best in the confrontation between the husband, guilt-ridden after having his secretary at the office party, and his secretary's husband, who approves her affairs.

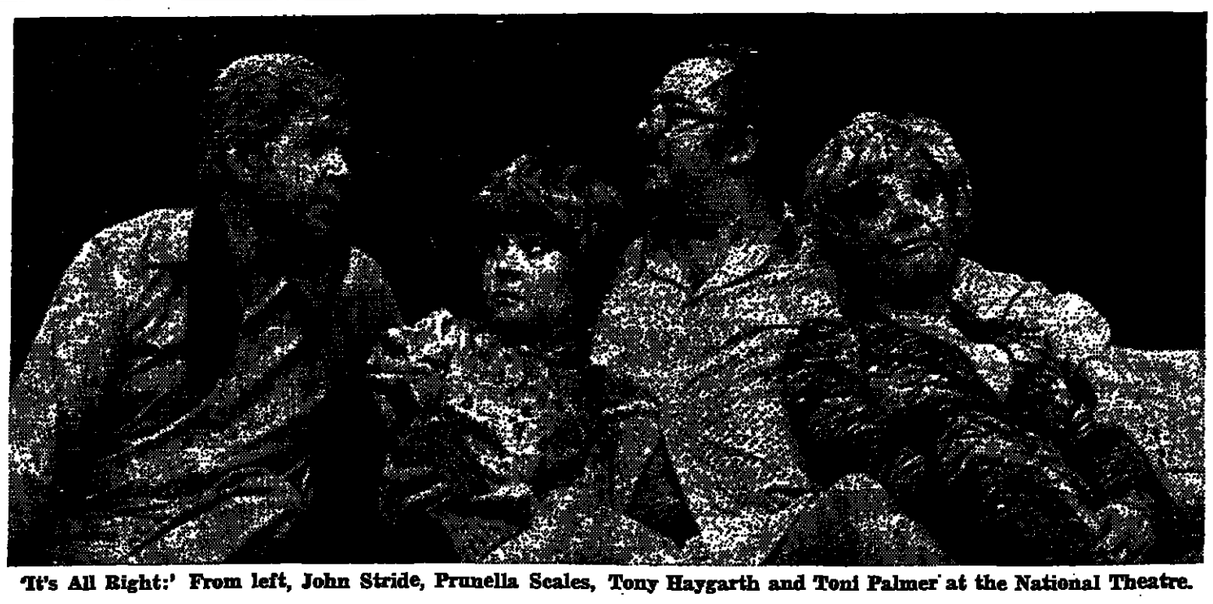
Elsewhere, the static nature of the situation he has set up defeats him and he resorts to old and not very amusing jokes to maintain interest. The play is not funny enough to be a comedy and not true enough to be anything else. The cast, under Robert Chetwyn's otherwise efficient direction, appear uncertain whether they are playing farce, sophisticated drawing-room comedy or something more tragic and settle mainly for attempted charm; Tony Haygarth, as a fat and uncomprehending husband, has some genuinely amusing moments.

* * *

The Royal Shakespeare Company, in a series of productions over the last few years, have done much to re-establish Maxim Gorki as a great and neglected playwright, author of work at least as good as "The Lower Depths." The current visit to the National Theatre of the Schaubühne am Halleschen Ufer from West Berlin, with Peter Stein's production of "Summerfolk," confirms Gorki's genius.

Mr. Stein's production is remarkable for its denseness and richness of texture. Set in designer Karl-Ernst Herrmann's beautiful birch glade, the play unfolds at a leisurely pace with a heightened reality that is totally fascinating. The dozen or so characters on stage are sharply drawn, allowed to live out their lives in great detail so that one's attention can focus almost anywhere on wayward existence of this group of rich intelligentsia and be rewarded.

This pervasive sense of eavesdropping on significant moments in others' lives is brilliantly conveyed. The National is providing simultaneous translation devices, although those I tried failed to work satisfactorily.



'It's All Right:' From left, John Stride, Prunella Scales, Tony Haygarth and Toni Palmer at the National Theatre.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

Mstislav Rostropovich will be the soloist March 8 in a special concert in the Salle Garnier of the Orchestre National of the Monte Carlo Opera, marking the cellist's 50th year (birthday Aug. 12) in which he will be the conductor and soloist in works by Vivaldi, Boccherini, Bach and Haydn. The following day, Rostropovich moves to the Palais Garnier in Paris (Paris Opéra), where he will be soloist in concertos by Haydn, Schumann and Dvorak with the Opéra's orchestra, under Peter Maag. The Monte Carlo concert is a benefit for the Fondation Princesse Grace, and that in Paris for the Fondation Claude Pompidou.

* * *

An exhibition devoted to the works of André Masson will run from March 5 to May 2 at the Grand Palais in Paris, under the auspices of the Musée National d'Art Moderne and the Centre Beaubourg. The show is essentially that mounted last year at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, and shown also in Houston, with the addition of certain works too fragile to have been sent to New York. The total of 90 paintings and 50 drawings ranges from 1920 to the present, but concentrates on the surrealism of the late 1920s and Masson's World War II years in the United States. The catalogue comprises the monograph by William Rubin and Carolyn Lancher done for the New York show, translated into French, and material relating to the works being shown only in Paris.

* * *

A new production of Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro," sung in Italian, will have its first performance at the Grand Théâtre of Geneva on March 8, with a cast headed by Elisabeth Harwood as the Countess, Edith Mathis as Susanna, Bernd Weikl as the Count, José Van Dam as Figaro, and Carol Wyatt, Michel Sénéchal and Fernando Corena in other roles. Bernhard Klee will conduct and Michael Hampe, director of the Cologne Opera, will stage the work. The sets will be those designed by the late Rudolf Heinrich, with costumes by Reinhard Heinrich. Subsequent performances are scheduled for March 10, 12, 14 and 19.



Mstislav Rostropovich

* * *

Joan Sutherland will be in the title role for a new staging of Donizetti's "Maria Stuarda" by the Netherlands Opera, which opens March 10 in Scheveningen and will be given seven other performances in different Dutch cities through March 30. Richard Bonynge conducts, and the cast also includes Huguette Tourangeau and Vittorio Terranova. Tito Capobianco is staging the work, with sets by Mario Vanarelli and costumes by Jose Varona.

* * *

The Opéra du Rhin presents a new production of Puccini's "La Bohème" in Strasbourg on March 11, staged and designed by Jean-Pierre Ponnelle and conducted by Alain Lombard. Helene Dôse sings the role of Mimi, Eva Saurova will be Musetta, Gyula Littai sings Rodolfo, Julian Patrick is Marcello and Armand MacIane is Schaunard. Other performances are scheduled for March 13, 15 in Strasbourg, March 25, 26 and 27 in Mulhouse, and April 1 in Colmar, with four additional performances scheduled in May in Strasbourg.

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...sometimes the congeries ...es and functions comprise ...the word "embassy" are ...d around the city. This ...ase with the French Em...one of the "major" embas...terms of size and prestige. ...ancery is an unimposing ...ge brick building on a quiet street off Massachusetts Ave. The ambassador's residence is a far grander building, complete with Gobelins tapestries, boiseries and splendid paintings. But most of the embassy's services—the military mission, the cultural, commercial, scientific, agricultural, transportation and other counselors—are scattered around the city in about a dozen offices.



Keystone.
Jacques Kosciusko-Morizet

Only 46 of the 216 embassy staff members work at the chancery, including the ambassador, Jacques Kosciusko-Morizet, and the 23 political officers, who are members of the French foreign service — most of the others are not.

France and the United States are old allies. Relations between the two countries are generally amiable and smooth, except for moments of crisis such as, most recently, the Abou Daoud affair. What, then, can occupy the time of more than 200 people? All but 10 or so of them are French, and they are generally well paid.

A secretary of the embassy makes $12,000 a year, and a counselor, married and with two children, perhaps $36,000. In both cases, no U.S. income tax is paid, and only minimal French taxes.

For Mr. Kosciusko-Morizet, the day begins at 7:30. He does some jogging, bathes and dresses, reads two and sometimes three newspapers with his breakfast of tea and English muffins. He reads the editorial pages with special care, he said in a recent interview: "For me, this is very, very important." Often, because of the time difference, there are already telephone calls from Paris to be answered, and by 9 or 9:30 a.m. he has been driven to his office in the chancery in his Peugeot sedan.

First he reads the French press review which is prepared by the press office daily, the important news from the Agence France-Presse wire-service machine that ticks away in a corridor, and Le Monde. There are usually cablegrams for the Quai d'Orsay waiting too.

By 10 a.m., twice a week, he meets with the diplomats to discuss what he, or they, think is important.

Then there are his own chores. The morning of the interview, he said, he had been instructed by Paris to request an appointment with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. "I have some problems to discuss with Mr. Vance," he said, giving no details.

Then there is often time for visitors, French or American, before his usual "working lunch". After lunch, he reads reports and tends to his correspondence. The ambassador said he reads all the mail sent to him. At least once a week there is a long afternoon meeting with the heads of all the services.

Mr. Kosciusko-Morizet's "public-relations" role is, of course, particularly useful at those rare moments of crisis in U.S.-French relations. A spokesman for one of the organizations protesting the Abou Daoud affair said that while its public protests had evoked no personal reply from the embassy, he had been impressed by the vigor and ubiquitousness of Mr. Kosciusko-Morizet's commentary on radio and television. "He was all over," the spokesman said.

Before he leaves for his residence, the ambassador goes over the day's messages to Paris with his second-in-command, the minister counselor, before they are sent. Many are replies to earlier questions—on, for instance, the Carter style, a Senate debate, what the secretary of state said.



Entry to the French ambassador's residence.

Social Strains

It is often, he said, 7 p.m. before he gets home. "This would be the most charming job in the world if there were nothing after 7 p.m.," he added.

But there are receptions, cocktail parties and dinners to go to and to give. Or he may be on the plane to New York to make a speech or appear on television.

The ambassador said that while he reflects his country and its policies, he is still independent: "I rarely ask for instructions," he said. "I know the guidelines. I have colleagues who cannot move a finger without asking permission."

Jacques Guibe is the agricultural attaché, and recently he has been watching the weather here with great care. The poor vegetable crops and resulting high prices prompted him to ask his ministry in Paris about the possibility of exporting French vegetables to this country.

"I am just here to insure all the possible links between the two scientific communities," said François Davoine, the scientific counselor.

Elsewhere in Washington, André Gadaud, the cultural counselor, concerns himself with such matters as the 300 French students in this country on post-graduate scholarships, the 60 French professors teaching the language in Louisiana schools, the logistics for a Paris Opéra tour.

Brig. Gen. Pierre Birden, the defense attaché, keeps the French military informed about U.S. defense policy. Col. Henri Michel takes care of the procurement of some of the many weapons France buys from this country. Leonce Lanselot-Basou, the transportation counselor, is the man to see about the Concorde. Financial Minister Jacques Wahl's duties include talking with bankers about the amount of the issue and the rate for the public issues made recently by the big French state-owned corporations.

Around European Galleries

Paris

Wölfli, Aloyse and Müller, Porte de la Suisse, 11 bis Rue Scribe, Paris 9. to March 19.

All three of these artists, now dead, spent most of their adult lives in mental institutions in Switzerland. As the catalogue says, interesting art is as rare in mental hospitals as it is outside, and the works shown here are exceptional and vigorous by-products of private worlds. Tightly packed, obsessed—with an occasional gleam of irony shining through—they do not fall into stereotypes. Each artist has his own form and each form has its characteristic mood. They are all strange yet decorative. They are at the same time disquieting because of the intensity that pervades them. Wölfli and Müller died in 1930, and Aloyse, who was once governess to the children of the kaiser's court chaplain, died in 1964. Their styles, which might be considered "modern," were created independently of any aesthetic influence from the outside world.

* * *

Granger, Galerie Marquet, 7 Rue Bonaparte, Paris 6, to April 2.

Michel Granger is a draftsman whose work deals in a humorous conceptual way with those facts of everyday life which become ominously significant only on a statistical level: Waste, pollution, nuclear power, drought, etc. With a sharp intelligence and an attractive graphic style, Granger has the knack of putting his point across instantly. This makes him an obvious choice for magazine covers and posters where such qualities are a basic requirement.

* * *

Christian Bérard, Galerie Lucie Weill, 6 Rue Bonaparte, Paris 6, to March 25.

Bérard's illustrations for "Gigi" by Colette are presented here, a charming professional period piece such as one might expect piece such as one might expect from this decorator and illustrator.

* * *

Patrice Alexander, L'Oeil de Boeuf, 58 Rue Quincampoix, Paris 4, to March 18.

Alexandre works with clay and produces curious, complex and intriguing little pieces that range from a swarming crowd waiting on bleachers for a spectacle to begin to his latest and more somber productions which present the viewer with a latticed structure within which something is going on that is not quite clear. The last item in the present show is a latticed box within a latticed box, containing yet another one, inside which one guesses that something is happening.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

London

Tetra, Sloane Street Gallery, 158 Sloane Street, London S.W. 1, to March 12.

This is the first major show of a group of four young English artists who all studied or taught at the same place. Richard Box, former painter/lithographer, makes fabric collages on Greek mythical themes. Peter Tucker creates a poetic world of stylized trees and statuary peopled by harlequins and jesters. Rossina Conroy, the most cerebral of the four, explores relationships of reality beyond appearance. Noel Wills in paintings and ceramic sculptures portrays a world of personal illusions. The four, though very different, show well together in an exhibition of the first quality.

* * *

Boyd and Evans, Angela Flowers Gallery, 3-4 Portland Mews, D'Arblay Street, London W. 1, to March 12.

Fionnuala Boyd and Leslie Evans have worked together on paintings, prints and drawings since 1968. Mysterious and romantic, their pictures portray more often than not people in a condition of heightened awareness, a frozen instant like a movie still which implies what has gone before and what is to come. These are true collaborations, in which it is impossible to apportion individual responsibility.

* * *

Yolanda Sonnabend, Marjorie Parr Gallery, 385 King's Road, London S.W. 3, to March 12.

This is principally a show of theater designs, costumes and sets for plays—Aeschylus's "Oresteia" at the Old Vic, "The Madwoman of Chaillot," Robert Lowell's "Phèdre"; ballets — "Rituals" for the Royal Ballet, "Requiem" for Stuttgart; and operas — Monteverdi's "Orfeo," Britten's "Turn of the Screw." All are from productions which Miss Sonnabend has designed since 1959. In addition there are on show several of her large oils which show painterly qualities far out of the ordinary.

* * *

Robert Colquhoun 1914/1962 and **Robert Macbryde** 1913/1966, Mayor Gallery, 14 South Molton Street, London W. 1, to March 25.

Colquhoun and Macbryde, Scots and neo-romantics, were due for revival and reappreciation (Macbryde's only one-man show took place more than 30 years ago; and Colquhoun's Whitechapel retrospective was in 1958). Colquhoun was more often than not preoccupied with people in his work, Macbryde with objects—this comparative proportion has been kept in the current show which draws on all periods of their mature work, from 1940 onwards.

* * *

Margaret Elliott, Alpine Gallery, 74 South Audley Street, London W. 1, to March 16.

This is the first retrospective of the self-taught English painter Margaret Elliott. The current show may broadly be divided into three sorts of work—small realistic landscapes and flower pieces; larger seemingly naff but carefully composed paintings, usually land or seascapes; and, a recent discovery of the artist, works constructed in very thick impasto applied so that they are almost bas-reliefs. These are a mode of expression entirely her own, and, at their best, most successful in conveying the feeling of a particular place, light and atmosphere.

* * *

Robert Natkin, Gimpel fils, 30 Davies Street, London W. 1, to March 26.

This is Natkin's first London exhibition. In large canvases, the 47-year-old Chicagoan presents the moods of people and things in subtle and complex colors. At first sight no more than multicolored wall-panels, Natkin's work demands careful reading.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

THE ART MARKET

...Laugé, a Great But ...known Impressionist

By Souren Melikian

...S, March 4 (IHT).—Next ...ay auctioneer Lucien So... will auction 137 works, pastels and drawings, by ... Laugé, at the Hotel ... With him will be ex-Charles Durand Ruel, ...n of the dealer and sup... of the impressionists, and ...e Cézanne, grandson of ...ézanne.

...é, now virtually forgotten ...eldom in the limelight in ...m lifetime (1861-1944), ap...to have been one of the ...rfigures of French painting. ...he not lived so long in ...on in a southern village ...he drifted into hackneyed ...mercial painting, he might ...ve hold a place close ... Seurat.

...é was born in Arsens, a ... in the southern province ...guedoc. He nearly became ...macist in Toulouse, the ...l capital to which all the ...bourgeois went to study ...a career. To the 17-year-...ad, however, pharmacy ...s appeal. He started at...courses at the school of ...rts, where he became ... with another southerner, ...Bourdelle, the man who ...become the most officially ...d modern sculptor in ...

...e years later the two went ...ris. Laugé attended the ...des Beaux Arts and room...th friend Bourdelle. In ...ame year, 1881, Laugé got ...w Aristide Maillol, another ...mer, born at Banyuls near ...man. Although Maillol was ...n money soon, while Laugé ...t, it seems that Laugé was ...der of the trio for a while. ...ended classes at the atelier ...gandre Cabanel and later ...d under Jean-Paul Laurens —both of whom were conventional painters in the academic tradition of the period.

How Laugé acquired the technical knowledge and inspiration that eventually led him to develop a pointillist manner like that of Seurat remains a mystery. Presumably he became acquainted with some of the young avant-garde painters of his time during his seven years in Paris, or at least saw some of their work. Some of the crayon portraits included in Friday's sale certainly show that he first worked in the academic style in which his skill was unsurpassed.

Early Development

By 1889 Laugé was back in the south of France and doing portraits in Carcassonne to make a living—supremely clever portraits. They showed his clients in the conventional postures expected—a bourgeois woman seated, her hands folded on her lap—but he would use fine brushwork and a palette of mauves and grayish blues that would not have occurred to many of the hack artists of the time, who went for browns and ochres and crimsons in neo-17th-century Dutch style.

In 1891 he married, in the village of Caillhau, and from then on spent most of his time there, until his death in 1944. During the 15 years after his marriage, Laugé had a miraculous period during which he equalled the greatest as a divisionist landscapist. In the year of his marriage, he painted what is perhaps his masterpiece: a view of Caillhau entitled "L'Hort Caillhau" (The Garden of Caillhau) now at the Musée Fabre in Montpellier. One is reminded of Seurat but the bold perspective and the palette are Laugé's own.

His work was almost entirely carried out within a mile of his house at Caillhau. Just as Monet had devised a floating workshop on a punt, Laugé had his *atelier roulotte*—a pushcart on which he had his easel, his paint tubes, etc., to allow him to paint from nature on scene, so to speak. Indeed, some of his pastel sketches of gorse or hillocks against a pale blue sky or of wheat fields in shimmering August light are among the finest works of the century. He was also a great portrait painter and could vary from an Ingres-like feel in the quality of his draftsmanship to semi-abstraction, as in a pastel profile of a man done as a preliminary sketch for a scene of harvesting.

None of this won him much consideration. He was poor as a young man in Paris and was often turned down at exhibitions to which he sent contributions from his adopted village. One of his best works, sold last March to a Swiss collector for 97,300 francs, was painted in 1899 for the Salon de la Nationale—which refused it.

He made a better living after World War I by doing competent but uninteresting neo-impressionist paintings. Exhibitions of his works were held in Paris occasionally. Most of what is in public collections is to be seen in the south—the Musée des Beaux Arts at Carcassonne, the Musée Petiet at Limoux or the Musée Ingres at Montauban. Ironically, the one work preempted at the Hotel Drouot by the French museums agency was sent to Grenoble on permanent loan to the Museum of Fine Arts.

Friday's sale is the second and last session in which the works he left with his family will be dispersed. It is also likely to remain the only record of his efforts for years to come.



Achille Laugé at work in the south of France.

British Scientist Finds

There's Something to the Stars After All

...DON (AP).—A survey of ...00 people shows that as...ers may be right in claiming ... between birth date and ...ality, says a psychology ...or. He also claims there is a connection between race and intelligence.

Writing in the Evening Standard, Dr. Hans Eysenck of London University said that he and two collaborators checked a well-known astrological theory against the answers to personality questionnaires.

The theory is that people born under the Zodiac water signs of Cancer, Scorpio and Pisces tend to be very emotional and that extroverts tend to be born under the odd-numbered signs Aries, Gemini, Leo, Libra, Sagittarius and Aquarius, and introverts under the even-numbered signs Taurus, Cancer, Virgo, Scorpio, Capricorn and Pisces.

Dr. Eysenck, a Pisces born March 4, 1916, wrote: "More than 2,000 men and women were sent personality questionnaires, and their birth dates noted; when the results were put through the computer the predicted relations between personality and birth date did in fact come out very clearly."

He said that he was surprised by the results and now wonders whether "there is perhaps a core of sense and fact under the lurid cover of the exaggerated claims and fraudulent pretense of much that goes under the flag of astrology."

"My instinctive skepticism and dislike of anything mystical had led me to expect unrelieved failure from any investigations of astrological predictions... I could dearly wish that I could think of some theory to explain the findings, but it seems we must dig out many more facts, and support them more solidly with further investigations, before we can even begin the intimidating tasks of theory constructions..."

"There may indeed be more things in heaven and earth than we have dreamt of."

Dr. Eysenck's 1971 book, "Race, Intelligence and Education," supported the theory of American researchers William Shockley and Arthur Jensen that intelligence is genetically determined and largely unaffected by environment.

The Americans had cited as evidence the lower IQ test ratings of American blacks compared with whites. Dr. Eysenck said that the Irish in Ireland did badly on intelligence tests compared with other West European peoples.

His stand touched off a furor here, and students at the London School of Economics attacked him physically in 1973.

Ballet Competition

MOSCOW, March 4 (AP).—The third International Ballet Competition will be held in Moscow June 13 to 24 in the Bolshoi Theater, Tass reported.

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Poems by Alain Bosquet
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AL HELD
March 9-April 16
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JEAN BERTIN
March 9 to 19.

GALERIE BENO D'INCELLI
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Paintings and Pastels
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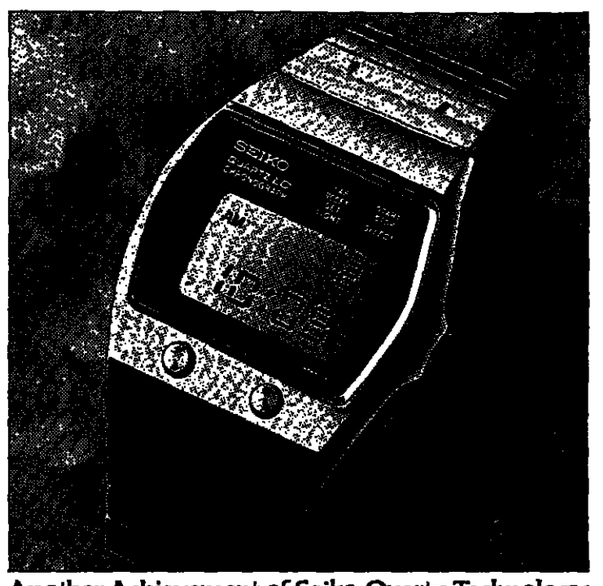
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37½	31⅝	ACF Ind	2.80	8	16	34¾	34½	34½— ¼
4¼	1⅞	AJ Ind		7	29	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
V52¼		⅞ AMF	1.24	14	86	21⅞	21¾	21¾
10¾	10¼	APL Cp		1	6	18	14½	14 — ⅛
60⅜	42¼	ARASv	1.32	11	102	43¾	43½	43½— ⅛
33	12⅝	ASALtd	.80		213	22⅞	22¼	22⅞+ ⅛
1½	⅞	ATOInc	.40	6	40	10	9⅞	10 — ⅛
55⅞	37¾	AbbtLab	1	14	293	45¼	44¾	45 ¼
10¼	8⅝	AcmePly	.50	21	2	9½	14½	11⅝— ⅛
4½	2⅝	AdmDg	.04	5	16	3	3	3
10¾	9⅜	AdmEx	1.15e		4	21	12	11⅞ ⅛
1.6⅝	7¼	Addressg	.10e	19	198	12¾	10⅞	12
53½	36¼	AetnaLf	2	8	xz19	30¼	29⅞	30¼ +⅜
		AetnaLf pf	2		z1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞+ ⅛
17½	9⅝	Ahmens	.22	6	32	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞+ ⅛
6⅜	2½	Aileen		63	17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
39¼	29¼	AirProd	.20b	14	145	37⅛	36½	37⅛+ ⅜
13½	10	AirbnFrt	.60	10	8	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜+ ⅛
34⅛	19¼	Airco	1.16	6	9	30½	29⅞	29⅞— ⅛
25¾	13⅜	Alczona	1.20	42	101	18⅞	18⅛	18⅝
15⅝	13½	AlaGas	1.26	8	23	15⅝	15½	15⅝— ⅛
116	104½	Alai pf	1		z220	114	113½	114 + ⅛
105	88	AlaP pf	9.44		z20	93	103	103 + ⅛
93½	77¼	AlaP pf	8.28		z910	90	90	90 + ⅛
21½	17½	Alaskin	.61e	7	46	18⅜	18¼	18¼
20¾	14	Albemyin	.72	7	1	18½	18½	18½+ ⅛
8⅛	5¼	AlbertoC	.36	14	22	6½	6⅜	6⅜— ⅛
22⅜	17⅜	Albertsn	.72	9	23	21	20½	21 + ½
30⅜	19⅜	AlcanAlu	.80	24	1056	27½	27¼	27¼— ⅛
22⅜	14⅜	AlcoSid	.96	6	17	20⅜	20	20
23	18⅛	AlcoLb		14	15	24	19⅜	19⅝ 19⅝— ⅛
	5⅛	Alexdrs	.36e	4	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
14	7½	AliesCp	.90e	14	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
25⅜	21¼	AligLud		8	410	25	24⅞	24⅞
45½	33¼	AligLud pf	3		16	45⅜	42¼	42¾+ ⅛
22⅜	16¼	AlisPw	1.68	8	103	22	21⅝	21⅝— ⅛
20	9¾	AllenGrp	.70	7	22	14	13⅜	14 + ⅛
49⅜	33¾	AlldCh	1.80	10	145	45⅛	45	45⅛— ⅛
14⅜	9¾	AlldMnf	.44	8	1	18⅜	13⅝	13⅝
25⅛	9¾	AlldProd	.60	22	8	18⅞	14⅜	14⅜
39⅛	40¾	AlldStr	1.80	6	22	48½	42½	42½+ ⅛
6	2¾	AlldSup		4	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞— ⅛
30	14⅞	AllisChal	.90	6	306	26⅜	26	26 — ⅛
9¾	6¼	AllrtAut	.60	8	7	8⅝	6¾	8¼
14⅜	6½	AlphPrt	.72	4	35	16⅜	16¼	16⅜ ⅜+
61¼	39½	Alcoa	1.40	13	309	54⅜	54⅛	54⅜+ ⅜
41½	30	AmBsus	3	7	8	34⅞	34¼	34⅜+ ⅜
60¼	46¼	Amax	1.75	12	1	52½	52½	52½+ ⅜
146	115	Amax pf	5.25		2	122	122	122 — ¼
59¾	48¼	Amax pf	3		46	53¾	53¾	53¾+ ¼
24⅜	11¼	AMBAC	1	8	19	23⅞	23¾	23⅞+ ⅛
36¼	16⅜	AHegs	.60	8	429	32⅜	32¼	32⅜+ ⅛
88¾	45⅜	AmExp	3.50		138	72½	71⅞	72¼+ ¼
27¾	13¾	AAirFill	.56	10	100	21	20⅞	20⅞+ ⅛
16⅛	8⅜	AmAl		6	170	11	10⅞	11
13⅜	4⅞	Amcord	.60	9	73	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞ ⅛
13⅜	11¼	AmBaker	1	5	12	14	13⅜	14 + ⅛
46	38⅛	ABrads	2.52	10	65	44¼	44½	44½— ⅛
26	21	ABrnd	pf1.70		1	24½	24½	24½
42⅜	19⅜	ABdcst	1	10	134	39½	39⅛	39⅛+ ⅛
12⅝	8¾	AmBldM	.60	7	45	11	10⅞	11 + ⅛
39⅜	30⅛	AmCan	2.43	8	161	35⅜	35⅛	35⅛+ ⅛
3	1⅛	ACentry			22	2⅜	2¼	2⅜+ ⅛
17⅜	12½	AmCred	.8⅛	5	17	17½	17¼	17⅜ ⅛
29¾	23¼	ACyan	1.50	10		26⅝	26⅜	26⅝+ ⅛
23½	19¼	ADistTel	.84	11	9	26¼	26⅛	26¼+ ⅛
8⅛	4¼	ADueIVt			15	7¼	7¼	7¼+ ⅛
14⅛	12⅛	ADuel pf	.84a		3	14	14	14
25¾	20¼	AElPw	2.06	9	320	24	23⅞	23⅞— ⅛
15¾	9½	AFamily	.40	7	37	14	13⅞	13⅞
6⅝	2¼	AmFnSvs			1	3⅝	3½	3½— ⅛
		AmFnSy pf			z600	1	10	10
25¾	22⅜	AGIBkC	.79e		16	24⅜	24½	24½+ ⅛
19	15	AGenCv	1.32		30	17⅜	17½	17⅜
27¼	13½	AGenIns	.68	6	491	19½	19	19½+ ⅛
20	27¾	AGnin	pfl.80		229	26⅝	26¼	26½+ ⅛
22⅜	13	AmHoist	1	6	261	21⅜	21¼	21¼+ ⅛
37¾	27¼	AmHom	1.10	18	813	31⅜	31¼	31⅜+ ⅜
37¾	25¾	AmHosp	.40	16	629	27⅜	26⅞	27⅛
6¼	2¼	AmInst	.20	8	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
14⅜	5⅝	AmMdct	.24	8	179	12⅜	12½	12⅜+ ⅛
18⅝	5½	AMedcp	.10	5	71	8¼	8⅛	8¼+ ⅛
7¼	3⅜	AmMotrs		6	206	4¼	4¼	4¼— ⅛
46	32⅜	ANatR	2.64	8	108	41⅞	41¼	41¾+ ⅛
12¾	8⅜	AmSeat	.40	11	16	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
11⅞	10¾	AShip	.10	6	23	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛— ⅛
30¼	16¾	AmShnd	1.56	7	41	27½	27¼	27½+ ⅛
84¾	44⅜	A Std	pf 4.75		35	74¼	74	74 — ⅜
9¼	6	AmSterll	.30	15	22	9	8¾	8⅞+ ⅛
33⅞	26½	AmStrs	1.90	6	38	34	33¾	34 +⅛
63¼	50⅜	ATT	4.20	10	888	63½	63¼	63¼— ⅛
68⅝	55	ATT pf	4		19	67⅝	67½	67½
50¾	43¾	ATT pf	3.64		228	49⅝	49¾	49¾+ ⅛
51⅝	45	ATT pf	3.74		24	50⅜	50¼	50⅜+ ⅛
13½	5⅛	AWstWk	.76	6	38	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜— ⅛
19¼	15¼	AWat pf	2.38		z270	18	18	18
12⅜	5¾	AmsdD	.18e	5	1	11½	11½	11½
30¼	19¼	Ametek	1.40	10	34	29	28½	29 + ⅛
19⅜	13	Amfac	1	8	31	16	15⅜	15⅜+ ⅛
18⅜	9	AMIC	.08e	6	26	14¾	14	14⅛
35⅜	24¼	AMPInc	.48	18	787	26⅞	25⅝	25⅞— ⅛
11⅜	8¼	Ampco	.60	9	x1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜+ ⅛
9¾	4¾	AmpexCp		11	93	7⅜	7¼	7⅜
3¼	1¼	AmrepCp			14	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜— ⅛
25	9⅝	Amstar	1.25	6	x40	25¼	24⅝	25¼+ ⅛
9	7⅜	Amst pf	.68		x6	8½	8¼	8½+ ⅛
54½	34	Amsted	2	8	17	46¼	45¾	45¾— ⅛
8¾	4½	Amtel	.36	10	28	7¾	7¼	7¼— ⅛
32¾	22⅜	AndrhR	1.50	7	29	28¾	28½	28¾+ ⅛
25¾	22¾	AndClay	1	9	14	24¾	24½	24¾
8¼	5	Angelica	.24	9	27	6¾	6⅝	6⅝— ⅛
10½	5⅜	Anheder	.20	7	7	6¾	6⅝	6⅝— ⅛
12⅞	7	AnsulCo	.52t		12	7⅜	7¼	7¼— ⅛
21⅜	19⅛	Apachp	.70	8	13	19	19	19
37⅜	23¾	ApcoOil		8	17	34⅞	34¾	34¾+ ⅛
3⅜	1¾	ApecoCp			52	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞— ⅛
84	68	ApPw	pf7.40		10	57	81½	81½
14⅜	11¾	ApldDig		10	57	12	12	12 — ⅛
32	26¼	ApldDig	pf 1		28	27⅜	27	27¼— ⅛
4⅜	2½	ApplMg		8	8	3¼	3	3⅛— ⅛
17¾	9¼	ArcatsN	.60	7	71	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝+ ⅛
31⅛	16½	ArchDan	.20	8	448	18½	18¼	18⅜
6	3¾	ArctiExt			10	4	4	4 — ⅛
3½	1⅝	Arlstar				3	3	3 —
20	15	ArtzPSv	1.48		133	18½	18¼	18⅜
15⅞	6	ArkBest	.32b	6	13	11¾	11½	11⅝
33¾	21½	ArkLGs	1.80	9	95	32¾	31⅝	32¾+ ⅛
4⅝	2	ArlenRty			11	2¾	2⅝	2⅝— ⅛
6	4¼	Armada			5	5¼	5¼	5¼+ ⅛
35½	26¼	Armco	1.80	7	38	29	28⅞	29 +
32⅜	27	Arm pf	2.10			29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
23⅞	23¼	ArmstCk	1	13	149	23½	23¼	23¼+ ⅛
26¼	19¾	ArmRu		4	38	25¼	24⅝	25
20¼	12⅜	ArcCorp	.1b	8	33	19¾	18	19⅛+ ⅛
19⅛	9⅝	Arvin	.64	5	53	17	16¾	17 + ⅛
31⅜	25¼	Arvinin pf	2		7	28¾	28	28 + ⅜
20	13½	Asarco	.80	12	496	19⅜	19⅛	19½
37¾	19¾	AshlOil	1.90	7	95	33⅜	33¼	33¾— ⅛
73½	40½	Ash:O	pf2.40			67	67	67
40	27½	AsdDrG	1.50	10	53	30¼	30¼	30¼+ ⅛
15¾	8¾	Athlone	.80	5	34	13¾	13½	13½+ ⅛
4¼	1⅝	AtlcaMtg			11	2¾	2¾	2¾+ ⅛
24¾	17⅛	AtlCyEl	1.62	9	11	22¾	22⅝	22⅝— ⅛
60½	49¼	AtlRich	1.60	11	465	55	54⅝	54¾+ ⅛
75	54¼	AtlRich	pf 2.80		36	20¼	20	20 + ⅛
24¾	16⅜	AtlasCp		12	158	24	23½	24 + ⅛
35½	21½	AutoDis	.24	18		25	24	24
8¾	4⅛	Autmind	.24	6	15	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
16⅜	4½	AvcoCp		3	117	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝+ ½
1⅞	½	AvcoCp	wt			.42	1	15-16
45½	18⅜	AvcoCp	pf			43	43¼	48¼+ 3⅛
15⅝	7½	Avis	Inc	.40	9	253	17⅜	17¼ 17½+ ⅛
20⅜	10¼	Avnetinc		.60	6	302	46⅜	46⅜— ⅛
50¼	32¾	AvonPd		2	16			

B

4	1¼	BTMfg			28	2¼	2	2
36¾	18¼	BabckW	1.20	7	x215	32⅛	31⅜	32 + ⅛
14⅜	4⅜	Bache	.40	5	65	7¾	7½	7½— ⅛
13	7⅜	Baker In	.36	13	144	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜+ ⅛
55	40¼	Bakrinti	.42	12	144	45⅜	45¼	45½+ ⅛
14⅜	8½	BaldDH	.68	6	2	14⅜	14¼	14⅜+ ⅛
25¼	16⅜	BallCp	.80	6	15	17⅜	17⅛	17¼+ ⅛
24¼	21¼	BallyAM	n	36	516	23¾	23	23¼
28⅜	22¼	BaltGE	2.08	8	x170	26½	25¾	26¼+ ⅛
26	12⅜	BanCe	.60	32	345	23¾	20	23¾+ 4
32⅜	12⅜	Bandag	.30	10	28	16	15⅝	16 + ⅛
18¾	4½	BangPnt		5	35	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜— ⅛
28½	12½	BanP	pf	2	3	27	27	27
38	28⅜	BkofNY	2.32	6	6	24	14⅜	14⅜+ ⅛
16⅜	11⅜	BkofVa	.88	6	17	20⅜	20¼	20¼+ ⅛
30⅜	24¼	BankAm	.90	11	775	26⅜	26¼	26½+ ⅛
42	28⅞	BankTr	3	8	81	37½	37	37 — ⅛
29½	25⅝	BnkT pf	2.50		3	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
37⅜	25¼	BarbOil	1.60		3	36	35¼	35¾— ⅛
18	11⅜	BardCR	.24	12	139	13⅜	13⅜	13½+ ⅛
19¾	16½	BarnsGp	.80	7	19	18	17⅝	18 — ⅛
16½	7⅜	Basicinc	1	5	5	15⅜	15¼	15⅜
34½	22¼	BatesMf	.80	33	33	31	30½	31 + ⅛
39½	25	Bausch	1	10	36	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝+ ⅛
46⅜	31¼	BaxtTrv	1	24	165	35⅜	33¼	33½+ ½
23¼	17⅜	BaySvG	1.88	6	10	21⅞	21½	21⅝
5¼	4⅛	BaySvCp	.24	19	21	5	4⅝	5 + ⅛
32	17	Bearing	.50	10	67	27¾	27¾	27⅜— ½
28½	21½	BeatFds	.96	12	515	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝+ ⅛
29⅝	22¾	Beckmn	.32	16	89	24⅝	24¼	24¼+ ⅛
42⅜	29½	BectDick	.60	14	14	30⅜	30¼	30¾
24⅞	14	BeechA	1	8	44	23⅜	22¾	22⅝+ ⅛
17⅜	7¼	Beker	.38		23	8½	8½	8½— ⅛
29¾	15⅜	BelcoP	.70e	7	44	27¾	27¼	27½— ⅜
27½	15⅜	Belden	1.32	8	8	22¼	21⅞	22¼+ ⅛
11¼	7	BeldnH	.36b	6	4	7¾	7¾	7¾
25⅞	15	BellHow	.84	29	32	20½	20¼	20¼— ⅛
52½	44½	BellCda	4.08	7	136	45¾	46⅛	46⅝
22⅜	13⅜	Bemis	1.20	7	9	20⅞	20⅝	20½+ ⅛
47	37⅜	Bendix	2	9	x72	45	44¾	45 + ⅛
27⅜	17⅛	BenfiCp	1.60	5	163	24¼	23⅞	23⅞+ ⅛
61	46½	Benef	pf 4.30			52½	52½	52½
121¾	85¼	Benef	pf 5.50		z340	104½	104¼	104½— ⅛
4¼	1¼	BntSNA			6	1½	1¾	1½+ ⅛
2¾	1⅜	Bengt B	.07e	16	367	2½	2⅜	2½+ ⅛
6¼	2¾	BerkeyP			53	4⅜	4¼	4⅜— ⅛
24½	13⅜	BestPd		8	71	21⅜	21¼	21½+ ⅛
48	33	BethSt		2	9	463	35¾	36¼ + ⅛
35⅜	27⅝	BigThree	.40	17	52	31⅜	31	31¼+ ⅛
28¾	15¾	BlackDr	.48	16	xz19	17¼	16⅞	17 + ⅛
15	5	BlairJn	.64	6	xz89	15⅝	14⅜	15¼+ ⅛
20¼	12⅛	BlissLau	1.08	7	13	18¾	18⅝	18⅝+ ⅛
24½	14⅞	BlockHR	1	7	279	94	19⅞	19½— ⅛
31⅜	29¼	BlueBell	1	6	47	30⅜	30¼	30⅜
6⅞	3⅜	Bluebrd	.05e	7	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜+ ⅛
6⅜	2⅜	BobbieBr			12	3½	3⅜	3⅜— ⅛
46½	24⅜	Boeing	1.40	9	479	44	43¾	43⅞+ ⅛
33¼	23½	BoiseCs	1.10	10	338	32½	32⅛	32½+ ⅛
25	17⅛	BkAmin	1.20	10	5	25	25	25
35½	26	Borden	1.40	9	242	33¼	32⅜	33 + ½
33	19⅝	BorWar	1.60	8	187	32	31¾	31¾— ⅛
27¼	22⅜	BosEd	2.44	10	30	26⅜	26¼	26¼
99½	81½	BostE	pf 8.88		z20	96	96	96 — ⅜
13	10⅜	BostE	pr 1.17		19	12⅜	12¼	12⅜+ ⅛
16	13⅜	BostE	pr 1.46		16	15½	15⅜	15⅜
14⅜	8¾	Branlff	.24	7	219	9¾	9⅝	9¾+ ⅛
41¾	15¼	BraunCF	.60	8	34	39½	39¼	39¼+ ⅛
33⅜	26¼	Brig Str	.92	13	75	28	27½	27⅝+ ⅛
63¾	40½	BristWy	2.20	13	69	44¾	44¼	44¾+ ⅛
50½	39½	BristM	pf 2		1	42¼	42¼	42¼+ ⅛
16⅝	9½	BritPet	.30e	20	334	15¾	15⅜	15⅜+ ⅛
36¼	25¾	BrkwGt	1.40	6	x14	31¾	31¼	31¾+ ⅛
32¾	19¾	BchyUG	1.72	9	13	30½	29⅝	30 + ⅛
9⅜	5⅜	BwnShrp	.20	21	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+ ⅛
10½	9	BrownC	.22a	11	8	9¼	9¼	9¼— ⅛
25	16⅜	BwnGp	1.40	7	27	23⅝	21½	21¾— ⅜
9¼	5¾	BrwnFer	.40	12	398	9⅛	8⅞	9 + ⅛
18¾	11	Brunswk	.60	7	186	15½	15¼	16½+ ⅛
29⅜	11	BrushW	1	7	42	28¾	27¾	28½+ ⅛
30¼	16	BucyEr	.64	12	39	23⅞	23½	23⅝— ⅛
22½	9⅝	BuddCo	1.20	5	67	19¾	19	19¾+ ⅛
6⅝	5	BudCs	pf .60		16	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
10⅝	4⅜	Budgind	.10r	7	7	9⅛	9½	9⅛
28¼	20½	BuffFo	1.40a	7	21	28¼	27⅜	28⅛+ ⅛
11⅜	6	Bulova			15	7⅛	7¼	7⅛— ⅛
16½	10⅝	BundyCp	.80	6	23	12¼	12	12 — ⅛
22⅜	19⅝	BunkHill	1.86		6	23⅜	20¼	21⅛— ⅜
1¼	⅝	BunkRa		13	160	10⅜	7⅛	7⅛+ ⅛
20¼	10¼	BnkR	pf 1.50		x1	20½	20½	20½+ ⅛
34	23⅜	Burlind	1.40	7	570	24¾	24⅜	24½
48½	39⅜	BurlNo	1.60	8	96	44⅜	44½	44⅝+ ⅛
7⅜	6½	BurlNo	pf.55		1	7¾	7¾	7¾— ⅛
20½	17¼	Burndy	.66	11	1	18½	18½	18½

— 1976-'77 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chge prev. Close
108½	69¼	Burrghs	.80	15	242	69¾	69	69½— ¼
33¾	16⅞	ButlerGO		7	63	19¾	19⅜	19⅜+ ⅛

C

41	46¼	CBS		2	10	233	57½	56¾ 57 + ⅛
5⅛	1¼	CCI	Corp		14	32	5½	5¾ 5⅝— ⅛
2⅜	½	CIMtg	Gp			3	⅜	⅜ ⅜+1-16
5⅜	2⅜	CIRH	Inv			16	5⅜	5⅜ 5⅜
40¼	28⅜	CITFin		2.40	8	22	38½	37¾ 37½— ⅛
6	3⅜	CLCAm		.24	5	4	5	5
20	8	CMI	Inv		6	34	17⅜	17 17⅛+ ⅛
9¼	5¼	CNA	Fin		10	152	7⅞	7 7 — ⅛
14	11	CNA	pfA1.10			120	14¼	14
10⅜	11	CNAI		1.08a		6	10⅜	10⅜ 12⅜— ⅛
49¾	40½	CPC	Int	2.20	9	40	47	46¾ 47¼— ⅛
25½	14⅝	CTSCp		.60	7	21	20	19¾ 19⅝
6½	1½	CabCabF				19	2¾	2¾ 2¾
47	16⅞	CabotC		1.40	8	79	43¼	46½ 46¼+ 2
5½	2¼	Cadence			4	5	4½	4½
5¼	2 ⅞	Caesars				13	4¼	4¼ 4¼
8⅝	3	CalFini			8	21	8¾	8¾ 8¾
28¼	16¼	CalPUt		1.64	8	1	19½	19½ 19½+ ⅛
17½	10¾	Callahn		.35b	23	43	15⅜	16½ 15⅝+ ⅛
3¾	⅛	CamernBr				6	1¾	1¾ 1¾+ ⅛
38⅜	16½	CmpRL		.60a	19	90	29¼	28¾ 29¼+ ⅛
39⅜	28¾	CamSp		1.48	12	45	38⅜	38½ 38½— ⅛
34⅝	27¼	CampT		1.32	10	74	32¾	33¼ 32¾+ ⅛
19½	10	CdnPac		.86e	6	219	16¾	16¾ 16¾+ ⅛
12½	7½	CanalR		.44	16	7	8¼	8¼ 8¼
57	47¾	CapCits		.20	11	25	49¾	49½ 49½+ ⅛
24½	17⅛	CapHold		.60	19	87	22	21⅜ 22 + ⅛
3	⅞	CapitMfg				15	1¾	1¾ 1¾
35⅜	29¼	Carbor		1.12	8	52	34⅝	34¼ 34½
4¼	2¼	CarlingO			15	14	2¾	2¾ 2¾+ ⅛
18¼	10¾	Carlisle		.88	7	4	17¼	17½ 17¼
70½	53½	CarolC&Oh		5		250	67½	67½ 67½+ ⅛
24½	10⅝	CarolPw		1.72	8	166	23⅜	23⅜ 22¾+ ⅛
33⅞	26¾	CarPp	pf	2.67		2	28⅜	28⅜ 28⅜— ⅛
38¼	22½	CarTec		.2	7	150	36⅜	35⅝ 36⅛+ ⅛
20¼	11¼	CarrCp		.64	10	231	16¼	16 16 — ⅛
32¾	29	Carr	pf	2.25		z100	32	32
15	9⅝	CarrGn		.88e		9	13½	13¼ 13½— ⅛
25¾	17⅜	CarrHaw		.90	9	21	19¼	19⅜ 19⅜+ ⅛
8¾	6	CartWall		.40	11	19	7½	7⅝ 7½
11	8	CascNG		.52r	10	74	8⅝	8½ 8⅝+ ⅛
17⅜	15	CastlCk		.80b	8	19	15¾	15¼ 15½— ⅛
63¾	45¼	CatrpTr		1.50	19	545	52¼	52 52 + ⅛
18⅜	14	CaseJo		1.15	13	x8	16¼	16 16 + ⅛
58	41¼	Celanse		2.80	10	37	47¾	47½ 47½
10½	5	Celan	pf	4.50		2	52	52 52 + ⅛
25¾	15⅜	CentNat			8	160	17	24¼ 23¾+ ⅛
8⅜	4¼	Centex		.12	9	101	18⅜	18¼ 18⅜
18¼	13¾	CenSoW		1.26	9	1201	16¼	16 16⅛
21	17½	CenHud		1.72	7	3	19¾	19⅝ 19⅝+

...ern Debt ...Vest Said ...8 Billion

...ns Owe Most, ...Unit Reports

...YORK, March 4 (AP-... overall debt of the ...ion and its East Euro-...ners rose to $45.8 billion ...d of last year. Eastwest ... a newsletter published ...t of Chase Manhattan ...ports in its current

...oviet Union owes the ...ortion of this, with a ...tedness of $16.2 billion, ... $6.6-billion drawing ...billion in official credits ...ng, about $3.7 billion in ...supplier credits, and net ... of $5.9 billion with ...banks at the end of the ...rter in 1976. The lia-...robably increased during ... quarter, the Chase ...on said.

...gh the Soviet Union was ...est borrower, it was also ...ost favorable position to ... its debt, the publication ...he Soviet Union covered ...cent of its hard currency ...of approximately $5 bil-...1976 with invisible income ...d sales, estimated at be-...1 billion and $1.2 billion, ...d sales valued at $800 ... sales of precious metals ...nt $600 million and $550 ... in income from shipping ...rism. Arms sales earned ...viet Union about $1.5 bil-...at year.

...west Markets calculated ...e Soviet debt service ratio ...d 26 per cent in 1976, up ...22 per cent at the end ... previous year, however.

Biggest Lenders

...largest official lenders in ...West were France, with ... commitments of $3.86 bil-...ollowed by West Germany ...3.2 billion and Italy with ...illion. Official U.S. com-...nts totaled $468 million.

...amount of Soviet debt is ...minous, Eastwest Markets ...compared with the debt ... of the Third World ...ing nations, which totals ...billion with a staggering ...ervice of $35 billion.



Jacques Dumas

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Sperry Rand France has named **Jacques Dumas** as president. He is replacing **Jean-Pierre Deville**, who will remain an administrator of the company. Mr. Dumas was formerly managing director of *Sperry Univac*.

* * *

Chase Bank Ltd. announces the appointment of **Douglas Bonnar** as managing director, **Ralph Thornton** as general manager and **David Mitchell** as managing director of Chase Bank (C.I.) Trust Ltd. Mr. Bonnar succeeds **David Lewis**, who is taking on new responsibilities at Chase London.

* * *

Herman Verbrugge has been appointed general manager of *Culligan NV in Brussels*. He replaces **Brian Selwood**, who will take up the position of production manager for Culligan's factory operation in California. Mr. Verbrugge was previously sales manager for OCP, SA, in Brussels.

* * *

Kenneth Finch has been appointed vice-president by Citibank NA. He is division head in the bank's World Corporation Group, based in *London*.

* * *

C. J. Crickmore has been appointed general manager of International Energy Bank Ltd. Prior to joining IEB Mr. Crickmore was assistant managing director at Bank of America International Ltd.

...siness Loans by N.Y. Banks ...crease Sharply During Week

...W YORK, March 4 (NYT). ...variety of indicators have ...pointing to increased de-...for short-term credit over ...st two weeks, the Federal ...e Bank of New York re-... yesterday.

New York business loans ...e major banks rose $404 million in the week ended March 3, according to the Fed's preliminary figures. In Chicago, business loans increased $138 million in the same week.

A further indication of the pickup in demand for short-term credit was the $414-million increase the New York Fed reported in total commercial paper outstanding nationally in the week ended Feb. 23, the latest week for which such data are available. The increase of over $800 million in the latest two weeks brings the total outstanding to $55.21 billion.

Separately, the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis reported that business loans at all large banks in the nation totaled a seasonally adjusted $116.86 billion, up $434 million in the week ended Feb. 23.

The Federal Reserve also reported that the money supply, M-1, defined as demand deposits and currency, declined $1 billion in the latest week, reflecting a normal seasonal pattern for late February.

The broader money supply, M-2, which also includes consumer-type time deposits and savings deposits at commercial banks, declined $300 million.

...anks Report ...fit Increase

...DON, March 4 (AP-DJ).— ...nd Bank Ltd. reported to-...hat net profit more than ...d last year to total £271.7 ..., up from £232.8 million ...75.

...land set dividends for the ... of 12.63 pence, up from ...pence.

Credit Suisse Earnings

...RICH, March 4 (AP-DJ).— ... Suisse, the third largest ... bank, reported today a ...-cent increase in net ... in 1976, to 201.4 million ... from 173.2 million in 1975. ... bank set an unchanged ...nd of 80 francs per bearer ... and 16 francs per regis-...share.

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West German Payments Gap Has Widened

Capital Flow Cited For January Deficit

FRANKFURT, March 4 (AP-DJ).—The West German balance of payments showed a preliminary deficit of 432 million marks in January, against a revised deficit of 318 million marks in December, as both short and long-term capital transactions showed a deficit, the Bundesbank reported today.

The current account of trade, services and transfers showed a preliminary deficit of 48 million marks against a revised surplus of 378 million marks in December.

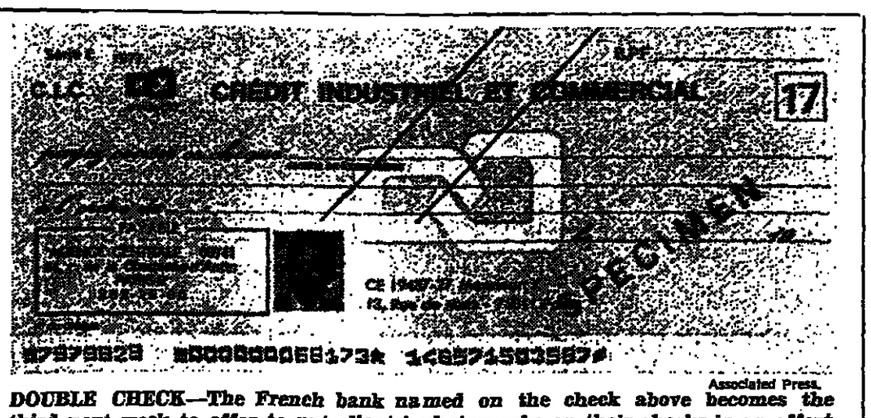
The January figures compare with an overall payments surplus of 113 million marks in January, 1976, and a current account surplus of 314 million marks in that month.

Both capital accounts showed a deficit in January. Short-term capital transactions were 610 million marks in deficit, against a revised surplus of 1,203 billion marks for this account in December and a deficit of 1,234 billion marks in January, 1976.

The long-term capital account produced a preliminary deficit of 905 million marks, against a revised deficit of 1,285 billion marks in December and a surplus of 1,286 billion marks in January, 1976.

Statistically recorded transactions taken together—current and capital accounts—thus showed a deficit for the month of 1,563 billion marks.

This was partially offset by a surplus of 1,131 billion marks in transactions that are not statistically recorded. This account had a deficit of 1,112 billion marks in December and a deficit of 253 million marks in January, 1976.



Associated Press.

DOUBLE CHECK—The French bank named on the check above becomes the third next week to offer to put clients' photographs on their checks in an effort to curb fraud. But one bank says women find the photos unflattering.

Are Research Payments Worth It?

Technical Analysis of Stocks Criticized

By Robert Metz

NEW YORK, March 4 (NYT). —A professor of law at New York University with a jaundiced view of Wall Street research suggests that mutual funds and other institutional investors pay separately for research—not through commission dollars—and that they be discouraged from buying fundamental and technical analysis in any event.

Robert Pozen, an associate professor at the university, expresses his views in the university's law review, to be published in a few weeks.

Prof. Pozen writes at a time of increasing challenges concerning the efficacy of Wall Street research and a period in which some money managers have purchased shares in "index funds" designed to equal the performance of leading averages by buying similar portfolios of shares.

The money managers purchasing index shares do so to avoid charges of inept management under stricter standards of prudence imposed on them in the recent pension reform legislation.

Investments in index funds reflect the judgment that it is difficult, if not impossible, over time to record better-than-average investment results through research-directed investments.

This is a view that Prof. Pozen supports, though he concedes that for short periods of time a few money managers have excelled.

Prof. Pozen said in a telephone interview that studies showed that technical research had "low predictive value," with the technical analyst as likely to be wrong as right. The technical analyst attempts to predict stock price moves by charting past price actions.

In theory, if one can predict changes in earnings, one can then predict changes in stock levels, Prof. Pozen said. However, studies indicate that it is extremely difficult to predict changes in earnings—that a corporation recording a rise in profits is as likely to report a decline as an increase in the following year.

On the other hand, Prof. Pozen would encourage research aimed at determining the risk characteristics of institutional portfolios relative to the stock market as a whole. This is the so-called beta factor.

For example, a portfolio with a beta factor of 1 will tend to go up and down in step with the stock market. A portfolio with a beta of 1.5 should rise half again as much and fall half again as much as the market.

Separate Payment Urged

To point up these distinctions between risk and technical-fundamental research, Prof. Pozen thinks that money managers should make separate payment for research and tell clients exactly what they are buying.

Few people are aware that Congress has permitted money managers to continue paying for research through commission dollars despite the introduction of negotiated commission rates.

Money managers make a single, undifferentiated payment for the broker's service that pays for both stock trades and research. When this is done, the investor has no way of knowing how much is paid for each service—whether the research charge is reasonable and whether the executions are good ones, Prof. Pozen said.

A separate charge for research would clear up this problem and put the burden on the institution to prove that any money paid for technical-fundamental research was well spent—that it actually improved the institution's performance.

U.S. Consumers Confident But Cut Spending Plans

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP).—Confidence in the U.S. economy has not diminished in the past two months but fewer Americans plan to buy cars or big appliances compared with those in December, a business research organization said yesterday.

"The fact that consumers continue to be confident, despite the disruptions of the hard winter, and despite high unemployment and the recent rise in the inflation rate, is most reassuring," said Fabian Linden, director of consumer economics research for the Conference Board, a nonprofit organization. "This may be a sign that the economy will bloom in the spring."

The board's statements are based on a survey of 10,000 households across the United States conducted for it every two months by Family Opinion Inc.

The latest poll found that more than 29 per cent of those contacted expect business conditions to improve over the next six months, up from 25 per cent in December. More than 23 per cent anticipate that more jobs will be available, up from 20 per cent.

But 20 per cent of the families view current business conditions as "good," down from about 22 per cent two months ago. Conditions are "bad," 23 per cent of those polled said, up from about 22 per cent.

While Americans are postponing plans to buy new appliances or cars, they are still planning vacations. According to the board, 46.2 per cent of those polled planned to take a holiday in the next six months, the same number as in December.

As for buying plans over the next half year, 8.6 per cent said they plan to purchase a car, compared with the 10.2 per cent in the previous survey who planned such a purchase.

Some 4.3 per cent expect to buy a house, up slightly from December, but only 26.7 per cent plan to buy a major appliance, such as a refrigerator or washing machine, down from 31.6 per cent in December.

IBM Stock Tenderers Caught In a Possible Tax Crunch

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP-DJ).—When International Business Machines offered last week to buy back some of its shares from stockholders, it seemed an easy way for long-term holders to realize profits at a favorable capital-gains tax rate.

Unless extended, IBM's offer expires on Monday afternoon. As the date approaches, individual owners of IBM are learning that the tax consequences are not as clear-cut as they had assumed. In fact, they are being counseled to get expert tax advice before acting.

Possible tax consequences were outlined in IBM's offering material on Feb. 23, the day after the company said it would buy back 4 million of its 150 million shares, and reserved the right to take in as many as 5.5 million shares, at a price of $280 a share. IBM, trading at 270, jumped more than 5 points on the news.

The initially casual reading of tax considerations by IBM holders has given way in recent days, however, to a degree of concern and some confusion over the tax effects for shareholders who sell gains.

Seen as Dividend

The confusion arises because, in some cases, it is possible that the proceeds to the shareholder might be considered essentially a dividend, rather than a capital gain, by the Internal Revenue Service.

Worse still, the shareholder has no sure way of knowing which way those proceeds could be taxed until the offer is completed and he knows how many of his shares IBM actually bought.

As spelled out in IBM's offering material, and by others, a shareholder can qualify his sale of long-term holdings for capital-gains treatment if he sells back all his IBM holdings, or enough of his holdings so that he is left with a smaller proportionate share of the outstanding stock than he had before the offer.

As calculated by IBM, the tax laws could be satisfied on this matter of disproportionate ownership if a holder's percentage of IBM stock, relative to total outstanding stock, is reduced 23 per cent or more by his sale of the stock.

That might make the determination simple, as an IBM owner could calculate how much of his stock he needs to tender to meet the tax law's ownership test.

Not So Easy

In practice, it is far from simple because it is possible that more shares will be tendered than IBM wants to buy. In that case, IBM has reserved the right to prorate its buying, so that those tendering may find only a fraction of their shares accepted by IBM.

The investor can avoid this situation if he tenders his shares conditionally by checking a section provided in his letter of transmittal. He can determine the minimum number of shares it would take for him to qualify for capital-gains treatment and indicate to IBM that he will accept its offer only if that minimum is met or exceeded.

If, in prorating its acceptances, IBM cannot meet his minimum, the shareholder's tender of shares is automatically withdrawn.

Jobless Rate In U.S. Rises

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP). —Job layoffs resulting from the severe winter and a big increase in the number of persons seeking work pushed the unemployment rate up to 7.5 per cent in February, the government reported today.

The jobless rate in January was 7.3 per cent. Nearly all of a 225,000 rise in persons out of work in February "reflected increased layoffs, probably the result of energy shortages," the Labor Department said.

The weather was also a factor in an increase of 220,000 in the number of full-time workers forced into part-time jobs because of production cuts resulting from economic problems.

The Labor Department's monthly employment report showed that the main reason for the rise in unemployment was an unusually large increase in the nation's labor force, up 630,000 to a total of 96.1 million.

A Labor Department analyst said this resulted partly from a statistical correction for January, when the size of the labor force dropped by 440,000 at the same time that the overall jobless rate declined from December's 7.8 per cent to 7.3 per cent.

He said the formula used in seasonally adjusting job figures probably distorted the reported figures on the decline in January and the increase in February in the size of the labor force. After discounting the big January decline and the February increase, he said, the actual increase in the labor force since December was about 200,000.

West German Jobless

NUREMBERG, March 3 (Reuters).—The number of unemployed in West Germany dropped by 2.8 per cent in February to 1,213,700, the first monthly decline in five months. The new total, announced by the Federal Labor Office, is 5.3 per cent of the work force.

N.Y. Prices Gain Broadly But Volume Stays Moderate

NEW YODK, March 4 (IHT). —Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher over a fairly broad range today, extending yesterday's gains on continuing moderate turnover.

The Dow Jones industrial average was ahead 4.82 points to 953.46. It was up 4.49 at 3 o'clock.

Advancing issues outdistanced decliners by about 880 to about 490, and volume totaled 18.95 million shares, up from 17.56 million shares yesterday.

As the market opened, the Labor Department reported that the unemployment rate in February was smaller than expected, since economists had felt that the cold wave would push the rate even higher.

The market responded favorably to the news, climbing in early trading. Brokers said buying was also encouraged by Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal's statement that the large amount of federal financing for 1977 can be accomplished without "crowding out" private financing and any rise in short-term interest rates will be relatively modest.

Among the gains, Du Pont rose 1 to 130, Sears, Roebuck, which reported higher February sales yesterday, rose 1 1/8 to 63, Johns-Manville gained 1 to 31 7/8 and U.S. Steel 3/4 to 47 1/2.

IBM moved into the spotlight again following a patent infringement suit by Xerox Corp. IBM's stock, which opened higher after a trading halt, closed at 278 1/2, up 1/4. Xerox was up 5/8 at 51 3/8.

Also on the upside were Owens Corning Glass, up 1 3/4 at 65 5/8, Oak Industries, up 1 1/4 at 14 1/8, Warner-Lambert, up 3/4 at 29 1/4, and Teledyne, up 1 1/8 at 61.

Westinghouse rose 3/8 to 18 1/8. The company agreed yesterday to settle disputes with three utilities involving uranium supply contracts.

Ethyl jumped 1 7/8 to 45 1/2. The company is tendering for 750,000 of its own shares.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed higher in moderate trading.

British Auto Output

LONDON, March 4 (AP-DJ).— British car production for the four weeks ended Jan. 29 rose to 123,166 units, up over 12 per cent from December and 28 per cent from a year earlier, the Department of Industry reported.

Inflation Is Said To Be France's Biggest Problem

PARIS, March 4 (AP-DJ).— French economic policy makers will continue to be faced with "extremely difficult tasks" in 1977, with inflation their biggest problem, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said yesterday.

In its annual survey of the French economy, the OECD said inflation is France's biggest problem and urges adoption of "deep-reaching action" to bring it under lasting control. But it does not specify what these actions should be.

The OECD expects French growth to slow slightly, from a 3-per-cent annual rate in the second half of 1976 to 2.75 per cent in the second half of 1977. For the year, it will probably be about 3 per cent, down from 5 per cent last year.

Growth of industrial production should be very moderate and fairly close to its level at the end of last year, it says.

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Dutch Seek to Join U.S. Options Trade

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 4 (NYT). — The Securities and Exchange Commission and the Amsterdam Stock Exchange have begun discussions on options trading that could lead to a major breakthrough in the international regulation of securities.

The Dutch exchange, which is trying to develop for Europe a market in which options on both American and European stocks would be traded, is seeking to join the Options Clearing Corporation, a U.S. group, that guarantees the performance of such transactions. It may be permitted to do so if American surveillance standards can be instituted abroad.

This disclosure was made by the SEC's chairman, Roderick Hills, in an interview and in remarks to a small Wall Street gathering.

"We're exploring the possibility with them on the mutual assumption that if they're allowed to join we'll have to enter into a 'subcontract' with the Dutch government that they'll provide the same surveillance of that exchange that we provide of our exchanges," Mr. Hills declared.

Free Exchange

The options to be traded in Amsterdam would be freely exchangeable with those traded in this country and would be cleared through the Clearing Corporation. The Dutch exchange would become a "participant" in the corporation, Mr. Hills said.

In discussing additional powers the commission believes it needs to enforce subpoenas in investigations involving foreigners, Mr. Hills said transnational options trading might exacerbate the problem unless agreements could be made.

"The challenge therefore is to devise a new relationship where we can satisfy ourselves that the foreign government will look properly for violation of our laws —a subcontracting, if you will, of our duties to a foreign government that may in turn have to be assured by other governments such as the Swiss that they will pierce secrecy to enforce our laws even if they will not permit us to pierce such secrecy," Mr. Hills said.

The reference to Switzerland involved the possibility that somebody in that country might be trading in Amsterdam on inside information about U.S. securities.

Mr. Hills said the conditions and mechanism for such international agreements were "at hand."

Xerox Files Suit Against IBM on Patent Complaint

STAMFORD, Conn., March 4 (Reuters).—Xerox Corp. said today it filed new patent-infringement actions against International Business Machines Corp. in the United States and Canada.

Xerox said the actions involve plain-paper copying and duplicating equipment.

The new complaints seek damages and injunctions against the continued marketing of IBM's series III copier/duplicator, Xerox said the suits involve eight U.S. patents and 10 Canadian patents.

All of the suits in the United States, Xerox said, also charge IBM with misuse of secret trade information.

Previous suits filed in 1970, 1972, 1973 and 1976, Xerox said, named IBM's copier I and copier II machines.

IBM commented that it is "confident" its series III copier/duplicator does not infringe any valid Xerox patent.

14-23 April 1977

55th MILAN TRADE FAIR

With its 57 specialized trade shows this international market is open on more than 300 days in the year.

TRADE EVENTS MARCH-JUNE 1977

55th Milan Trade Fair	**April 14 - 23**
18th International Exhibition-Conference: Heating, Air-conditioning, Refrigeration & Sanitary Installations - Ceramic-glazed Tiles Salon	March 1 - 7
WINTER-MIAS 77 - International Market for Sporting and Camping Equipment	March 13 - 16
EUROZOO - International Exhibition of Domestic Animals, Pets & Accessory Products	March 16 - 21
LAVASTIR - 4th Exhibition-Conference of Machines, Installations & Equipment for Laundering, Dry Cleaning, Ironing and Dyeing	March 18 - 21
SICOF 77 - 7th International Exhibition of Cine-Photo-Optics & Audiovisual Equipment	March 19 - 27
13th COMIS/PEL - International Fur Dealers' Salon	March 23 - 27
35th MIFED - International Film, TVfilm & Documentary Market	April 16 - 23
MI-DO 77 - International Exhibition of Optical, Optometric and Ophthalmic Goods	May 7 - 10
EXPO ITA 77 - International Exhibition of Heat & Sound Insulating Installations & Materials	May 11 - 15
5th SIMAC - International Exhibition of Boot & Shoemaking Machines and of Machinery for Tanning and the Manufacture of Synthetic Products and Accessory	May 12 - 15
STAR 77 - International Trade Show of Carpets & Furnishing Fabrics	May 21 - 25
31st MIPEL - Italian Leather Goods Market (International Salon)	June 9 - 13
28th EUROTRICOT - European Hosiery & Knitwear Salon	June 14 - 17

Plan a visit to Milan Trade Fair and another to the trade show that specializes in your line of business. Book ahead for the Advance Catalogue of the Milan Trade Fair. Issued on February 1st it lists 80% of the exhibits. Its English, French, German and Spanish indexes make reference easy for international businessmen.

For detailed information, also for Business Visitors' Cards and Advance Catalogue, apply to Segreteria Generale Fiera di Milano, Largo Domodossola 1, 20145 Milano (Italy), Telex 37360 Fieramil, or to the Italian diplomatic, consular and trade representatives in your country.

The Milan Fair Organization declines responsibility for any changes in the dates announced as above by the respective Committees of these Exhibitions and Trade Shows.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 4

(Continued from Page 8.)

— 1976-'77 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
18¼	8⅞	SmithAO .80	4	26	15¾	15½	15½—	⅛
43½	28⅛	SmithInt .52	16	107	38½	37⅞	37⅞—	⅜
82½	58½	SmithKln 2	15	74	74⅝	74½	74⅝+	½
20	15⅝	Smucker .90	7	3	18¾	18½	18½—	⅛
14	10⅝	SolaBas .60	8	25	13	12⅞	13	
6⅛	2⅜	Sonesta	18	14	3	3	3 —	⅛
10⅛	7⅛	SonyCp .06e	19	1737	9½	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
40⅛	27⅝	SooLin 3e	6	7	37⅝	37¼	37¼—	⅜
19⅜	15⅝	SCarEG 1.56	10	x44	18⅞	18½	18⅝+	⅛
19¼	14⅞	SoJerin 1.56	8	5	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛+	⅛
15⅛	9⅝	Soutdwn .60		17	15	14¾	14⅛—	⅛
27⅝	21⅜	Sdwn pf 1.80		6	27⅜	27¼	27⅜—	⅛
14⅜	9⅛	SoestBk .40b	18	40	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
9⅞	5	SoestPS 1.37t	8	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
23⅞	18⅝	SoCalE 1.68	6	438	22	21⅞	22 +	⅛
17¼	13⅝	SouthCo 1.46	10	1563	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
41⅝	33⅛	SoInGE 2.64	8	8	39	39	39 +	⅛
58½	46⅝	SoNRes 1.85	7	81	55⅜	54⅝	55 +	½
40⅝	32⅝	SoNETel 3	9	15	39⅝	39½	39½—	⅛
50⅝	43¼	SoNE pf 3.82		200	50	50	50 +	½
38½	30	SouPac 2.24	8	152	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝+	½
62⅝	50⅝	SouRy 2.32	10	310	56⅛	55⅝	55⅝—	⅝
6⅞	5½	SouRy pf .50		15	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
63⅞	51¼	SouRy pf 3		1	60	60	60	
40½	27½	SoUnCo 1.84	8	9	34	34	34 —	⅛
27⅝	21	Southnd .50b	11	51	24	23⅝	23⅝	
47	34	SouRoyl .68	17	x47	39½	38½	39½+	1
24⅜	17¼	SwtBksh 1	8	141	23⅛	23	23⅛+	⅛
13⅞	6⅛	SwstFor .20	7	98	8½	8	8½	
15¼	11⅝	SwPbSv 1.10	8	114	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅛
13⅞	6⅞	Sparton .40	6	5	10⅜	10¼	10¼+	⅛
17¼	10	SperryH 1	7	26	17	17	17 +	⅛
51¾	37½	SperryR .92	9	137	38	37⅞	37⅞—	⅛
15⅛	10¼	SpringM .90	8	32	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
29⅞	20¼	SquarD 1.20	14	40	26½	26⅛	26½+	⅜
38⅞	26¼	Squibb .96	12	144	29⅝	29⅛	29½+	⅜
30⅝	18⅜	Staley 1	6	30	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞+	¼
24¼	21⅞	StPoor 1.92a		22	23⅞	23½	23⅝+	⅜
40⅝	27	StBrand 1.28	11	130	28⅝	28⅛	28½+	⅛
49⅞	34⅛	StBPaint .40	18	11	36⅛	36	36⅛+	⅛
43⅞	29⅛	StdOilCl 2.20	8	764	41⅛	40⅞	41 +	⅛
59⅝	40⅝	StOilInd 2.60	9	324	53⅝	52⅝	53¼+	½
85	61½	StOilOh 1.36	24	294	84½	83⅝	84¼+	1⅛
9⅞	5⅝	StdPress .40	17	18	7⅜	7½	7⅜—	⅛
7⅞	5¼	StdPrud .66	11	7	7⅜	7	7⅛+	⅛
18⅝	9¼	Standex .80	6	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
33⅛	21	StanW 1.12	8	4	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝—	½
19⅝	6⅛	Stenray .80	8	83	19⅝	19½	19½—	⅛
24⅞	16⅛	Starrett 1.12	8	1	23½	23½	23½	
13	10⅛	StaMSe 1.05		18	12⅛	12½	12⅜+	⅛
50¼	41½	StaufCh 1.44	9	64	48¾	48½	48½+	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Sterchi .48	6	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
21	14¾	SterDrug .70	11	636	15⅞	15½	15⅝+	⅛
6½	4⅛	SterlPre .03e	6	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
16	8⅝	Sterndnt .40	9	37	11	10⅞	11 —	⅛
26⅜	17	StevenJ 1.20	5	57	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜—	⅛
37⅜	23⅜	StewWa 1.96	9	35	37½	37⅛	37⅜+	⅛
26⅞	18⅛	StokVC 1.20	14	10	21¼	21⅛	21¼	
63⅜	48⅛	StoneW 2.50	7	7	58½	58⅛	58⅛—	⅛
21	13⅛	StopShop 1	6	5	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	
13½	9	StorTec .67t	6	41	11⅛	10⅞	11 —	⅛
26⅞	21⅞	StorerB 1	6	13	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜+	⅛
15¼	10⅛	StridRite .92	7	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
45½	36⅛	StuWor 1.68	5	35	42⅛	41⅝	41⅞	
50½	30½	StuW pf 1.40		2	46	46	46 —	⅛
6½	3⅝	SuavSho .20	4	5	4½	4½	4½	
24⅞	14⅝	SubPrG 1.08	7	21	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞+	⅜
11¼	6⅛	SuCrest .50	4	60	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝+	⅞
25	23⅛	SunChm n.40	10	27	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	
49	26⅞	SunCo 2	6	169	45	44¾	45 +	¼
51	31¼	SunCo pf2.25		168	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛+	⅛
28¼	20⅛	Sunbm 1.08	8	312	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	
37⅛	17	Sundstr 1.20	8	20	34	33⅞	34 +	⅛
53	35⅛	Sunds pf3.50		3	50	50	50	
13⅛	9½	SunsMg .18r	35	79	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	
24½	16⅞	SuperVal .66	11	26	23	22¼	22⅜—	⅜
258	148	SuprOil 1.80	20	25	224½	223	224 +	2
8½	5⅛	SupmkG .30	6	70	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
40⅛	16	Suprscp .25e	6	18	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
7⅞	4	SutroMtg	31	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
19½	10⅜	Swank 1a	6	86	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
22¾	16¼	Sybron .84	8	10	17⅜	17¼	17⅜—	⅛
43⅛	33½	Sybrn pf2.40		21	40⅛	40	40 —	1⅛
14⅛	11⅛	Sycor	7	36	11⅛	11	11⅛—	⅛
7⅜	4¼	Systron		19	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞+	⅛
T								
22⅞	12⅛	Ticor 1.10	7	51	21	20⅞	21	
11⅛	6⅛	TRE Cp	14	45	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
39	26⅜	TRWIn 1.40	9	565	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛+	⅜
89	63⅜	TRW pf 4.40		14	85¼	84	85¼+	¼
79⅛	58	TRW pf 4.50		5	75⅛	75	75	
33⅝	23⅛	TaftBrd .80	9	7	30	29⅞	29⅞+	⅜
11	6⅛	Talley .60	5	7	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
13⅛	8⅞	Talley pf 1		16	12⅞	12½	12½—	¼
20⅞	15⅛	TamptEl 1.12	10	76	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	¼
47⅞	26⅞	Tandy	9	288	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛+	⅛
21⅛	11½	Tandycft	6	28	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
12½	5⅞	Tappan .24	10	78	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛+	¼
40⅛	18	Technicr .40	9	68	35⅛	34⅛	34⅞—	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Technicir	25	45	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
19⅛	9	Technicn	11	27	11⅛	11⅛	11½	
68⅛	44⅛	Tektronx .30	16	111	58	57⅛	58	
10⅞	5⅛	Telecor .30	7	13	9½	9¼	9½+	¼
6½	6½	Telecor wi		1	6½	6½	6½	
80½	22⅛	Teledn 1.45t	6	257	61½	59⅞	61 +	1⅛
115	62	Teledyn pf 6		3	96	95	96 +	2½
11¼	5⅛	Telprmt	283	470	8⅞	8⅜	8½—	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Telex	11	30	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
37⅛	26	Tennco 1.88	8	192	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	
139⅛	97⅛	Tennc pf5.50		4	128	127½	127½+	¼
18½	13⅛	Tesoro 1	11	155	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	¼
31⅞	25⅛	Tesor pf 2.16		43	27½	27¼	27⅛—	⅛
30	23⅞	Texaco 2	9	885	28½	28	28⅛—	⅛
43½	34½	TexCom 1.10	11	8	36⅞	36	36⅛+	⅛
41⅞	28½	TexEst 1.85	9	207	40½	40⅛	40½+	⅜
28⅛	24⅛	TxET pf 2.40		5	27½	27⅛	27½	
31⅛	27⅛	TxET pf 2.87		9	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞—	⅜
49	29	TexGsT 2	8	477	44	43½	44 +	1⅛
16	11⅞	TexInd 1b	14	14	15½	15⅛	15½+	⅜
125⅛	80⅛	TexInst 1.32	20	224	85⅛	84½	84⅛—	⅜
11⅛	5⅛	TexInt	14	95	9	8⅞	9 —	⅛
33	13⅛	TexOGs .20	10	109	27⅞	27	27¼—	⅛
22¼	17	TexUtil 1.40	9	760	21	20⅞	20⅞+	⅛
37⅛	27½	Texsglf 1.20	15	117	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞+	⅛
53⅞	51⅛	Texglf pf 3		40	54⅛	53⅛	54⅛+	½
9⅛	3	Texfi Ind		17	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
31⅛	20⅛	Textron 1.40	8	168	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛+	⅜
37⅛	26⅛	Textr pf 2.08		4	33⅝	33½	33⅝—	⅛
28⅛	19½	Textr pf 1.40		2	25	25	25	
23⅞	12⅛	Thiokol .84	7	154	23½	23	23 —	⅛
43	33	ThomBet 1	16	7	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛+	⅜
13½	7⅛	Thomln .44	9	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
18½	7⅞	ThomJW .80	8	20	16	15⅞	16	
9⅞	6⅛	Thrifty .48	11	65	9	9	9 +	⅛
19⅛	15⅛	TidwtMr .40	6	246	17½	17¼	17½—	⅛
19⅛	10⅛	Tigerlnt .40	7	174	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
39⅛	31⅛	TimeInc 1.15	11	26	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
23⅛	18⅛	TimeMir .80	11	70	21⅛	21½	21⅛+	⅛
59⅞	36⅛	Timkn 2.20	9	14	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛+	⅛
17⅛	9⅛	Tishman	24	8	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
7	4⅛	TobinP .15e		3	6	6	6	
14⅛	7⅛	ToddShip		58	13⅛	13½	13½—	⅛
26⅛	22⅛	ToIEdis 2.12	9	25	25⅛	25	25⅛	
26⅛	25⅛	ToIEd pf2.21		5	25⅞	25½	25½—	⅜
19⅛	10	TonkaCp .48	5	34	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
8⅛	6⅛	TootRol .40b	10	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
14⅛	4⅛	Tracor .20	7	21	12½	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
37⅛	19⅛	Trane 1.08	9	16	32⅞	32	32⅞+	⅜
39⅛	29	TranUn 1.76	9	37	36	35⅛	36 +	⅛
15⅛	7½	TWA	4	35	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
19⅛	11⅛	TWA pf 2		4	18	18	18	
15⅛	8⅛	Transam .66	8	290	14	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
24⅛	20⅛	Traninc 1.92		17	22⅛	22½	22⅛	
19⅞	8	Transco 1	9	197	19	18⅞	18⅞+	⅛
13⅛	8	Transcn .52	6	62	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
107	101	TrGP pf10.32		z120	106½	106	106½+	½
96⅛	91⅛	TrGP pf 8.64		z30	94½	94½	94½	
28⅛	25½	TrGP pf 2.50		21	26⅞	26½	26⅞+	⅜
12	6⅛	TranOhF .28	4	4	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
26⅛	16⅞	Tranwy 1.40	7	14	22½	22⅛	22½+	½
38⅛	25	Travlrs 1.08	9	115	31⅞	31⅞	31⅛+	⅜
44⅛	32⅛	Travelr pf 2		7	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
22⅛	18½	TriCon 1.82e		124	21⅛	21⅛	21½+	½
15½	7⅛	Triarind		2	9⅞	9½	9⅞+	⅛
24⅛	15⅛	Trinityln .80	6	71	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
15⅛	11½	TucsnG 1.08	8	66	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
15	8⅛	TwenCen .50	7	28	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
24½	11½	TycoLab .40	13	38	21⅛	21⅞	21½+	⅛
24⅛	16	TylerCp .60	7	24	23	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
U								
29⅞	20⅛	UALInc .60	26	750	21⅛	20⅞	21 +	⅛
29½	20½	UAL pf .40		3	20½	20½	20½	
20⅛	13½	UGICp 1.40	8	41	20	19⅞	20 +	⅜
15½	10⅛	UMCInd 1	10	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
5⅛	⅞	UMET Tr		12	1½	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
17⅛	10	UOP .35e	10	94	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
35⅛	19⅛	UVInd 1.50	5	38	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛+	½
25⅛	18⅛	UARCO 1.30	8	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Unarco .60	4	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
13⅛	8½	UnBancp .84	10	16	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
67⅛	57⅛	UCamp 1.80	12	643	61⅛	60⅞	60⅞—	½
76⅛	55⅛	UnCarb 2.80	9	444	61⅞	61⅞	61½—	⅛
9⅞	6	UnCmrce	18	14	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
10⅞	4⅞	UnionCp	13	37	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
16⅛	12½	UnElec 1.36	8	84	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
53	44	UnEl pf 4.50		z100	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛+	⅛
31	26⅛	UnEl pf 2.72		2	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
6	3⅛	UnFidel	6	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
59⅞	40⅛	UnOCal 2.10	8	263	58	57⅛	57⅞+	⅜
76⅛	52½	UOCa pf2.50		11	75	74⅛	75 +	⅜
53⅛	48	UPacCp 1.70	12	258	50½	50⅛	50⅛—	⅛
10½	7½	Uniroyal .50	16	109	10	9⅞	10	
11⅛	5⅛	UnBrand	8	4	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
14⅞	6⅛	UnBrnd pfA		3	13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
11⅛	7⅛	UnitCp .80e		96	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
30½	14	UnEnRs 1.72	6	73	28⅛	27⅞	28	
13⅛	5⅛	UFinCal .24	6	58	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
14⅛	7⅛	UnGrnty	7	20	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
27⅛	22⅞	Ullium 2.44	9	17	27⅛	27	27⅛	
25½	24	Unillu pf2.20		z400	24½	24½	24½+	⅛
24⅛	9⅞	Unitind .70	8	17	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
15⅞	6⅛	Unitln pf .42		1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
7½	4⅛	UnitInn .14	6	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
13⅞	9⅛	UJerBk 1.04	8	18	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	
18⅛	9⅛	UnitMM		74	11⅛	11½	11⅛	
41⅛	15⅛	UnNuclr	10	423	32½	31⅛	31⅞+	⅛
4⅞	1⅛	UnPkMn	52	30	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
17⅛	10⅛	UnRefg .56	8	8	12⅛	12⅛	12½	
19	15	USFoS 1.26e		7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
55	32½	USFidG 2.75	10	245	50⅛	50⅛	50⅞+	⅛
26⅛	16⅛	USGyps 1.60	12	74	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛+	⅛
10⅛	5⅛	USHom .16	9	76	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞+	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	USInd .40	9	180	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
12⅛	6⅞	USLeasg .32	5	29	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	US Rlty		20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅞	
38½	19⅛	USShoe 1.20	7	28	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
57½	43⅛	US Steel 2.20	9	320	47⅛	46⅛	47 +	⅛
29⅛	19⅛	USTobc 1.40	12	67	28	27	28 +	1
39⅞	30⅛	UnTech 1.20	7	1084	36⅛	35⅛	35 —	⅛
175⅛	113½	UnTch pf 8		15	161⅞	161	161	
20½	14	UnitTel 1.20	9	337	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞+	⅛
2⅞	1⅛	UnitTel wi		132	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞+	⅛
24	16⅞	UnitTl 2pf1.50		6	22½	22½	22½—	⅛
9⅞	4½	Unitrod .10	11	14	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞+	⅛
15⅛	9⅛	Univar .56	6	22	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
22⅛	21⅛	UnivFds 1	9	4	21½	21⅛	21⅛	
33⅞	18½	UnLeaf 1.08	8	15	33½	33⅛	33⅛—	⅜
48½	34	Upjohn 1.08	13	97	35	34⅞	35 +	⅛
18½	11⅛	USLIFE .40	7	166	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
12½	9⅞	UslifeF .96		9	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
45⅛	27⅛	UtahPL 3.12	9	66	42⅞	42⅛	42⅞+	⅛
V								
28⅛	16⅞	VFCp 1.10	9	30	19¼	19¼	19¼+	¼
20½	11½	VSICorp .80	6	2	19	19	19	
9⅛	6	Valleyln .40	12	21	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
19⅞	12	Varian .28	13	433	18	17⅛	17⅞+	⅜
13⅛	4⅛	Varolnc .20	4	12	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Vendo		22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
15	12⅛	VestSe 1.31e		4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
31	16½	Vetco .20e	8	46	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
15⅞	7½	Viacom	14	180	14⅛	14	14½+	⅜
9⅛	3⅞	VictorC .20	11	57	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
15⅛	12¼	VaEPw 1.24	8	461	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
49	39	VaEP pf4.12		z100	47	47	47 +	1
31⅞	27⅛	VaEP pf2.90		9	30⅞	30½	30⅞+	⅜
8⅛	4⅛	Vornado	10	12	5½	5½	5½	
W								
23	16⅛	Wachova .54	9	20	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	
5½	2⅛	WachRty		9	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
17⅛	11½	WalMart .10	13	22	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
17⅛	12⅛	Walgrn 1.10	7	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
33⅛	24	WlkrA 1.40a	9	7	28	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
24⅛	18⅛	WallBus .66	8	5	19⅛	19	19	
23⅛	11⅛	WallMu 1	4	27	23⅛	23½	23⅛—	⅛
41	22⅛	WalM pf1.70		1	40½	40½	40½	
44⅛	28⅛	WaltJim 1	8	192	35	34⅞	34⅞	
12⅞	10⅛	WaltJ pf 1		z100	11½	11½	11½	
48	31½	WaltJ pf1.60		21	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛	
10⅛	5	WardFd .47t		9	5½	5½	5½	
12½	5⅛	Warnaco		55	7⅞	7½	7½	
27½	15	Wrnc pf 1.50		4	20½	20½	20½	
30⅞	16⅛	WarnS 1.20	11	68	31	30⅞	31 +	⅛
29⅞	17⅛	WrnCom .80	7	38	27½	27⅛	27⅛	
10⅞	6½	WrnerCo .60	10	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
38⅛	27½	WarnerL 1	15	831	29⅛	28½	29⅛+	1⅛
23⅛	18	WashGs 1.88	7	12	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
20⅛	10⅛	WashNat .80	7	6	17	16⅞	17	
21⅛	12⅛	WashStl 1	6	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
26⅛	19½	WasWat 1.76	7	30	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞+	⅛
15	6⅛	WasteM .20	12	80	14	13⅞	14 +	⅛
35⅞	14	WalkinJ .32	13	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	WayGos .48	10	6	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	
10⅛	5½	Weatfrd .50	6	21	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
10⅛	3⅛	WebbDel	12	168	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
28⅞	15⅛	WellsFg 1.12	9	425	28½	27½	28½+	1
11⅛	5⅛	WellFM .54e	17	33	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
42⅛	33½	WPtPe 2.40	7	103	37½	37	37½+	½
27½	21⅛	WstctTr 1.94	8	5	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
12⅞	8⅛	WnAirL .40a	8	128	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	⅛
32⅛	17⅛	WnBnc 1.50	8	223	28½	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
18⅛	11⅛	WnNoA .40b	7	58	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅜
18⅛	6	WnPacIn	6	25	17½	17⅛	17½	
19⅞	12⅛	WnPubl .88	7	94	17⅛	17½	17½	
20⅞	15⅛	WUnion 1.40	9	106	18⅞	18½	18⅞	
53½	44	WnUn pf4.60		2	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛—	⅛
27⅛	25	WUTI pf 2.56		8	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
19½	13	WestgEl .97	7	2055	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞—	⅜
48½	43½	Westg pf3.80		z20	47½	47½	47½—	⅛
32⅛	24⅛	Wstvaco 1.10	9	73	31	30⅞	31 +	⅛
25⅛	16⅛	Weybrg 1.36	5	4	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
49⅞	37	Weyerhr .80	17	345	40⅞	39⅞	39⅞—	½
65⅛	55⅛	Weyr pf 2.80		70	55⅞	56⅛	55⅛—	⅜
26⅛	13	WheelF .60a	11	8	25	24⅞	25	
53	44⅛	WhelPit pf 5		z30	52	52	52 +	⅜
34⅛	22	Whirlpol 1	13	249	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛+	½
27⅞	18½	WhitCon 1.10	6	97	24⅞	24⅛	24½—	⅛
9⅛	3⅛	WhiteMt	3	49	6⅞	6½	6½	
26½	18⅛	Whiting 1.30	7	20	25	24⅞	25 +	½
6⅞	3	Whittakr	9	38	7	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
14⅞	9¼	Wickes .36r	10	72	13⅞	13½	13⅞+	⅛
10	4	WiebdtSt .32	8	21	8⅛	8	8	
29	20	Williams 1	10	470	25⅞	24⅞	25⅛+	⅛
50½	32	Willms pf.80		1	43½	43½	43½—	⅛
9⅞	5⅛	WilshrO .12e	10	30	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
45⅛	35⅛	WinnDx 1.56	13	23	41⅞	41⅛	41⅞+	⅜
9½	4⅞	Winnbgo	22	121	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
19½	13⅛	WinterJ .80a	5	29	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	
32⅛	24⅛	WiscEP 2	9	141	30	29⅛	29⅞—	⅛
21⅛	17	WisGas 1.70	8	15	20	19⅞	20	
33	25⅛	WisG pf 2.55		4	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
22⅛	16⅛	WiscPL 1.60	9	20	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞+	⅛
22	15⅛	WiscPS 1.46	9	9	19⅞	19½	19½+	⅛
31⅞	20½	Witco 1.40	8	9	30⅞	30	30⅞+	⅜
21⅛	10	WlfrD .60	4	37	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
6⅞	3⅛	WolvrW .12	6	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13½	10⅛	Womeico .48	6	231	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
10⅞	5½	WoodCp .40	4	14	7⅞	7½	7½—	⅛
29½	15⅛	WoodPet .30	14	21	25⅛	25	25⅛+	½
27⅛	20⅛	Wolwth 1.40	7	153	25⅛	25	25⅛+	⅛
39½	31⅛	Wolw pf 2.20		12	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞+	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	WorldAir	23	15	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
85½	64⅛	Wrigly 2.40a	9	5	74	73⅞	74 +	½
17½	5⅛	Wurltzer .40	6	23	14⅛	13⅞	14 —	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Wylaln .60	9	21	9⅞	9⅞	9½—	⅛
6⅞	1⅛	Wyly Cp		58	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞+	⅛
X								
68⅞	48⅛	Xerox 1.20	11	416	51⅞	50⅞	51⅛+	½
24⅛	7½	Xtra .08e	8	64	22⅞	21⅞	22⅛+	½
Y								
12⅛	6⅛	Yates	6	17	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Z								
25⅛	11⅛	ZaleCp .88	6	120	16	15⅞	16 +	⅛
16	10⅛	Zapata .35b	4	108	12	11½	11⅞—	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	ZayreCp	6	4	7½	7½	7½	
40⅛	23	ZenithR 1	12	x83	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	
16	9⅛	Zurnlnd .48	9	72	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞+	⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

NEW YORK, March 4.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Fri.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	*2.13	*.78⅝
Coffee 4 Santos lb	*3.06	*1.10
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½ yd	37	.38
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	240.00	212.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila. ton.	210.19	213.92
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	72-73	80-81
Lead spot. lb	30	19
Copper elect., lb	68½	63⅝
Tin (Straits), lb	5.3590	3.4180
Zinc, E St. L. basis, lb	37	37
Silver N.Y oz	4.79	4.285
Gold N Y oz	145.75	133.85
COMMODITY indices		
Moody's index		
March 4	952.80 f	813.30
March 3	953.80 f	—

f—Final
p—Preliminary
* Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES

March 4, 1977

SUGAR NO. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	8.81	8.92	8.81	8.82	8.82
Jul	8.90	9.00	8.90	8.93	8.87
Sep	8.91	9.01	8.90	8.96	8.87
Oct	8.98	9.02	8.90	8.94	8.90
Mar	p9.13	9.23	9.13	9.15	9.08
May	9.20	9.27	9.16	9.20	9.15
Jul	9.20	9.26	9.13	9.15	9.14

Sales: 5,427
a-asked, b-bid, n-nominal

WOOL (6,000 lbs)
No trades.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

Mar	194.00	196.20	190.50	190.20s	195.00
May	191.00	193.00	189.00	193.00s	193.00
Jul	186.00	188.25	184.25	188.25s	188.25
Sep	180.10	184.10	180.10	184.10s	184.10
Dec	168.10	172.05	168.05	172.05s	172.00
Mar	170.00	170.50	167.25	166.80s	166.50
May	167.75	167.75	167.75	162.05s	161.75
Jul	154.40	158.40	154.40	157.55s	157.25

Sales: 2,663
s-settling.
Spot accra2.13

COPPER (25,000) lbs

Mar	68.30	68.80	68.30	69.00s	67.90
May	69.00	69.90	69.00	69.80s	68.70
Jul	70.00	70.90	70.00	70.80s	69.70
Sep	71.00	71.90	71.00	71.80s	70.70
Dec	72.30	73.10	72.30	73.00s	71.90
Jan	72.80	72.80	72.80	73.40s	72.30
Mar	73.40	73.90	73.40	73.40s	73.10

Sales: estimated 4,054.
s-settling

COTTON, No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Mar	78.50	80.21	78.50	79.95	77.70
May	78.20	79.50	78.20	79.25	77.52
Jul	78.50	79.40	78.35	79.00	77.60
Oct	74.80	75.80	74.55	75.50	73.80
Dec	70.70	71.40	70.10	70.90	69.60
Mar	70.85	71.20	70.80	b71.40	70.00
May	71.45	71.90	71.45	71.90	70.25
Jul	——	——	——	b71.90	70.25

Sales: 5,650.
a-asked, b-bid, n-nominal.

MAINE POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Mar	6.85	6.85	6.72	6.78	6.89
Apr	7.44	7.44	7.32	7.35	7.51

ROUND WHITE POTATOES

May	8.71	8.77	8.66	8.69	8.85
Nov	5.85	5.90	5.80	5.80	5.92
Mar	7.08	7.08	6.95	6.98	7.10
May	8.85	8.85	8.85	8.85	8.90

Sales: 1,494

ORANGE JUICE (15,000) lbs

Mar	76.10	76.30	75.70	76.30	b75.70
May	75.80	75.90	75.00	75.20	74.75
Jul	75.75	75.75	75.00	75.30	74.60
Sep	75.90	75.90	75.20	b75.50	74.85
Nov	75.40	75.40	74.75	75.20	74.50
Jan	72.20	72.45	71.90	72.15	71.40
Mar	72.00	72.00	71.80	b72.30	71.45
May	72.30	72.85	72.20	b72.30	b71.50

Sales: 400.
a-asked, b-bid, n-nominal

N.Y. SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Mar	476.80	487.50	476.80	487.10s	475.30
Apr	480.00	480.00	480.00	487.80s	000.00
May	480.90	490.90	479.30	490.30s	478.60
Jul	485.00	495.90	484.50	495.30s	483.50
Sep	490.00	500.50	489.90	500.20s	488.40
Dec	497.30	508.50	497.30	507.60s	495.70
Jan	500.00	510.10	500.00	510.10s	498.10
Mar	505.00	515.60	505.00	515.10s	503.70
May	510.20	520.00	510.20	520.10s	508.00
Jul	516.00	522.50	516.00	525.00s	512.90

Sales estimated: 9,500.
s-settling

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U.S. Commodity Prices

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Mar	146.80	148.50	146.00	148.20s	145.50
Jun	148.00	150.00	147.40	149.70s	147.50
Aug	149.50	151.40	149.00	151.12s	149.00
Oct	151.00	153.00	150.40	152.70s	150.50
Dec	152.70	154.80	152.10	154.30s	152.10
Feb	154.70	156.30	154.70	156.00s	153.80
Apr	156.00	157.70	156.00	157.70s	155.50
Jun	157.90	158.90	157.90	159.40s	157.20

Sales: estimated 3,897.

CHICAGO FUTURES

March 4, 1977

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	2.70	2.74	2.70	2.73¼	2.70½
May	2.77	2.82	2.77	2.81½	2.78
Jul	2.85	2.89	2.84	2.88¼	2.85¾
Sep	2.91	2.96	2.91	2.95	2.92½
Dec	3.01½	3.06	3.01¼	3.05	3.02
Mar	3.12	3.14¼	3.11¾	3.14¼	3.11q2

CORN)5,000 bu)

Mar	2.53	2.53¼	2.52¼	2.53¼	2.53
May	2.59¼	2.60½	2.59¼	2.60½	2.60
Jul	2.64¼	2.65½	2.63¾	2.65½	2.64
Sep	2.66¼	2.68	2.66	2.67¾	2.66½
Dec	2.70	2.71½	2.69½	2.70¼	2.69¾
Mar	2.76	2.77	2.75¾	2.76	2.75¼

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

Mar	8.22	8.23	8.14½	8.16	8.26½
May	8.24	8.27	8.18	8.20	8.29
Jul	8.20	8.24	8.15	8.17½	8.26
Aug	8.10	8.14	8.06	8.09	8.16
Sep	7.70	7.78	7.60	7.62	7.71
Nov	7.21	7.30	7.19	7.20	7.31
Jan	7.33	7.34	7.26	7.26	7.39
Mar	7.35½	7.37	7.31	7.31	7.44
May	7.36	7.37	7.32	7.32	7.45

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

Mar	24.60	24.65	24.45	24.65	25.65
May	24.90	25.00	24.65	24.93	24.95
Jul	25.10	25.30	24.95	25.20	25.15
Aug	25.15	25.35	25.05	25.22	25.20
Sep	25.15	25.35	25.05	25.25	25.20
Oct	24.95	25.10	24.80	25.08	25.15
Dec	24.95	25.00	24.75	24.90	24.95
Jan	24.95	25.00	24.73	25.00	25.00
Mar	24.95	25.10	24.95	25.10	25.15
May	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.15

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Mar	235.50	235.50	231.60	231.60	236.00
May	238.50	239.30	236.50	237.30	239.50
Jul	239.00	239.80	237.00	237.80	240.50
Aug	237.50	238.50	235.50	236.00	239.00
Sep	226.50	227.00	223.50	223.50	227.50
Oct	205.00	205.50	202.00	202.00	206.00
Dec	201.50	203.00	199.50	200.00	204.50
Jan	200.00	201.00	199.50	199.50	204.50
Mar	201.00	201.00	200.50	200.50	205.00
May	201.00	201.00	200.00	200.00	205.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Mar	474.50	485.50	474.50	485.50
Apr	478.00	488.50	477.00	486.50
May	482.00	489.50	482.00	488.00
Jun	482.50	493.00	482.30	492.30
Aug	488.50	499.00	487.00	497.00
Oct	493.50	503.00	493.50	502.60
Dec	497.50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb	503.50	513.00	502.00	512.10
Apr	508.00	518.50	507.00	517.20
Jun	512.40	523.50	512.40	[illegible]
Aug	519.40	528.00	519.40	[illegible]

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Apr	37.90	38.85	37.90	38.85
Jun	40.35	41.12	40.35	41.00
Aug	41.40	41.95	41.40	41.95
Oct	42.00	42.55	42.00	42.27
Dec	43.40	43.62	43.15	43.45
Feb	44.40	44.47	44.30	a44.30
Apr	44.55	44.85	44.55	44.75

Sales: April 5236; June 4430; Aug ...; Oct 472; Dec 97; Feb 34; April 14.
Open Interest: April 17551; June ...; Aug 7215; Oct 2375; Dec 1301; Feb ...; April 511.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Apr	34.55	34.92	34.32	34.37
Jun	36.45	36.75	36.35	36.65
Jul	38.20	38.57	38.05	38.50
Aug	37.30	37.70	37.20	37.70
Oct	35.90	36.15	35.85	a36.05
Dec	36.95	37.05	36.70	37.05
Feb	38.50	38.55	38.30	b38.50
Apr			——	b37.00

Sales: April 2044; June 1358; July ...; Aug 181; Oct 77; Dec 26; Feb 7; Apr ...
Open Interest: April 5949; June ...; July 2269; Aug 1277 Oct 745; Dec ...; Feb 94; April 12.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Mar	55.80	59.45	55.65	59.45
Apr	51.70	52.50	51.70	52.25
May	48.10	48.60	48.10	48.60
Jun	49.95	49.95	49.95	49.95
Jul	51.50	51.50	51.50	51.50
Sep	55.75	56.00	55.75	56.00

Sales: March 268; April 132; May ...; June 3; Jul 1; Sep 2.
Open Interest: March 56; April ...; May 395; June 109; Jul 3; Sep 20.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Mar	52.40	52.75	52.05	52.60
May	53.10	53.65	52.85	53.55
Jul	53.80	54.59	53.72	54.50
Aug	52.20	53.25	52.28	52.90
Feb	56.40	56.70	56.10	b56.70
Mar	55.60	55.90	55.40	b55.90

Sales: March 395; May 3438; July ...; Aug 130; Feb 10; March 2.
Open Interest: March 1895; May ...; July 2402; Aug 1281; Feb 159; March ...
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling
7 D.	4⅝-4⅞	4¼-4½	3¼-3¼	12¾-13
1 M.	4 13/16-4 15/16	4⅝-4¾	2⅞-2⅞	12¾-13
3 M.	5 1/16-5 3/16	4 9/16-4 11/16	3⅛-3⅜	12⅞-13⅛
6 M.	5½-5⅝	4 9/16-4 11/16	3⅛-3⅜	13 -13⅜
1 Y.	6 -6⅛	4 15/16-5 1/16	3 5/16-3 7/16	13⅛-13½

European Gold Markets

March 4, 1977

$	Open	Close	N.C.
London	145.00	145.40	+0.70
Zurich	144.875	145.375	U.C.
Paris (12.5 kilo)	146.73	147.10	—0.07

U.S. dollar per ounce.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	30.80
Albert Heijn	76.10
Algemenbank	383.00
Amrobank	68.40
A'dam Rub	75.00
Fokker	25.50
Heineken	126.50
H.V.A.	48.60
Holl-Am-H	92.30
Hoogovens	35.70
K.L.M.	99.40
Nat Neder	92.90
Pakhoed	76.80
Philips	26.60
Robeco	184.30
Rolinco	139.50
Royal Dutch	136.40
Unilever	124.80
Van Ommer	156.00
Ver Mach	83.70

Brussels

Arbed	3,220
Brux-Lamb	1,755
Cock Ougree	650
Electrobel	5,560
GB-Inno-BM	1,660
Hoboken	3,465
Petrofina	4,610
Ph Gevaert	1,228
Soc Generale	2,105
Solvay	2,430
Un Miniere	980

Frankfurt

AEG	87.60
BASF	158.20
Bayer	136.80
Commerzbk	188.20
Cont Gummi	65.80
Daimler	335.50
Demag	143
DeutBank	270.10
DresdeBk	218.90
Hoechst	136.90
Hoesch	43.70
Karstd	331.50
Kaufhof	209.30
KHD	146
Lufthansa	97.90
Mannesmann	163.60
Metallgesell	207.50
Neckermann	43.50
RWE new	159
Schering	260.80
Siemens	252.30
Thyssen	113.80
Varta	259.20
Veba	127
Volkswagen	144

*Ex-dividend

London

Anglo-Am cp	2.40
Anglo-Am	21.50
Barclay Bk	2.48
Beecham Gr	4.24
BICC	1.10
Boots	1.42
Bowater	1.84
Brit-Am Tob	2.40
Brit Oxyg	0.72
Brit Pet	8.90
Burmah	0.62
CadburySc	0.40
Chartered	1.34
Courtaulds	1.15
DeBeer D	2.28
Decca Rec	2.85
Distillers	1.28½
Dunlop	0.94
E Mus Ind	2.10
GEC	1.84
FreeStGed	11⅛
GKN	3.29
Glaxo Gr	4.56
Gold Fields	1.74
Gt Un St	1.96
Guinness	1.39
Hawker-Sidd	5.28
Hudson Bay	12.80
Imp Chem	3.32
Imps	0.73
Mark&Sper	1.04
Metal Box	2.92
Nichols	0.49
Plessey	0.69
Rand Mines	1.60
Rank Org	1.82
Royal Dutch	43⅝
R.T.Z.	1.99
Shell	5.07
Thorn (A)	2.52
Tube Invest	0.90
Union Carb	2.30
Vickers	1.56
War L3½	27.75
West Deep	30.00
West Driel	18.00
West Hold	14.50
West Min	1.30
Woolworth	0.61
ZCI	0.23

Milan

Bastogi	790
ERBA	7,545
ErcMarelli	259
Fiat	1,755
Finsider	159
Generali	37,730
IFI	1,770
Italgas	602
Italsider	222
LaRinas	49.5
Montedis	285
Olivetti	1,069
Pirelli	1,877
Snia Visco	1,115

Paris

Air Liquide	338
Alimentaire	86.50
Aquitaine	286
BSN	442
Carrefour	1,396
Cim Lafarge	184
Cie Bancaire	290.50
CFP	107
CGE	256
CCF	101.50
Ferodo	385
Imetal	85.30
L'Oreal	850
Mach Bull	26.05
Michelin	1,169
Moet-Henn	385
Moulinex	191.30
Paribas	149
PUK	72.90
Penarroya	46.40
Perrier	97.10
Peugeot	247
Rh Poulenc	72.20
Saclior	27.50
St Gobain	117.70
Suez	205.10
Télémécan	578
Thomson	176
Usinor	28.50

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,420
Buerhle	1,995
B Boveri	1,505
Ciba Geigy	1,325
Cr Suisse	2,705
Fischer	635
HofRochN	8,150
Nestlé	3,385
Sandoz	4,610
Sté B Suisse	394
Sulzer	2,720
U.B. Suisse	3,365

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

March 4, 1977
(4 p.m. closing prices)

	Sales	Close	Ch.
DeereCo	280,200	28⅝+	⅜
Westgh El	260,000	18⅛—	⅛
Sony Corp	197,600	9⅛—	⅛
Champ Int	189,500	22⅜+	½
Southern Co	173,300	16⅛	
Dow Ch	160,700	36⅞+	¼
Citicorp	147,200	29⅛+	⅜
Occiden Pet	141,000	24⅛	
Exxon	139,400	52¼+	⅛
Gen Elec	135,500	50⅞	
Robins AH	133,300	13⅛+	1
Texaco Inc	132,200	28 —	⅛
IBM	131,700	278 —	¼
Levitz Frnt	128,300	4⅞+	⅛
CentSo West	124,200	16⅛	

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	18.95	17.56
Advances	870	811
Declines	501	563
Unchanged	490	499
Total Issues	1861	1873
New 1976-77 highs	35	23
New 1976-77 lows	7	7

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	950.05	956.28	947.39	953.46+	4.82
20 Trn	224.14	225.80	222.54	224.14+	0.14
15 Util	106.40	107.39	105.99	107.23+	0.70
65 Stk	309.76	312.00	308.52	310.84+	1.33

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Industrials	113.14	111.89	112.60	+0.31
Utilities	52.68	51.99	52.45	+0.24
Finance	11.70	11.56	11.66	+0.09
Transportation	14.11	13.88	14.01	+0.03
Composite	101.67	100.52	101.20	+0.32

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	54.98	54.91	54.98	+0.19
Industrials	59.90	59.84	59.90	+0.23
Transportation	40.45	40.40	40.41	+0.03
Utilitiese	40.46	40.41	40.43	+0.02
Finance	55.21	55.02	55.21	+0.22

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares	Buy	Sales	*Short
Mar 3	138,496	237,607	992
Mar 2	149,835	248,622	1,224
Mar. 1	147,359	273,353	1,192
Feb. 28	148,104	268,934	2,280
Feb 25	136,081	235,743	1,997

*These totals are included in the sales figures

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Bow Valley	155,400	19⅝+	⅛
Husky Oil	138,500	24⅜+	⅜
US Filter	72,400	14 +	⅜
HouOilM	70,700	48½—	1⅛
Nat Patent	56,100	12⅛+	¼
IntSys Cont	51,500	28⅛+	⅜
Kewanee In	51,300	41⅛+	⅜
GtBas Pet	42,000	6½+	⅛
DynaCp Am	39,900	5⅛+	¼
Numac OG	37,800	13⅛+	½
Approx final total		2,600,000	
Stock sales year ago		4,058,435	

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
111.47	110.99	111.02	—0.11

London Commodities

March 4, 1977

SUGAR

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Prev. (Close)
May	130	128.50	129.70-129.75	129.30-...
Aug	132.25	130	132.20-132.25	131.35-...
Oct	133.75	132.25	133.55-133.75	132.60-...
Dec	136.25	134.50	136 -136.25	135.40-...
Mar	139.75	138	139.65-139.90	132 -...
May	141.75	140	141.50-141.55	140.75-...
Aug	145.25	143.75	144.50-145	144.25-...

Lots: 2,975.

COCOA

Mar	2715	2640	2665 -2670	2705 -...
May	2718	2610	2655 -2657	2670 -...
Jul	2670	2665	2615 -2615½	2640 ...
Sep	2600	2510	2555 -2565	2580 -...
Dec	2450	2360	2415½-2416	2425 -...
Mar	2390	2347	2360 -2367	2380 -...
May	2335	2322	2317 -2322	2330 -...

Lots: 7,609.

COFFEE

Mar	3799	3720	3750 -3800	3805 -...
May	3820	3685	3800 -3810	3830 -...
Jul	3845	3705	3820 -3830	3860 -...
Sep	3855	3750	3840 -3850	3885 -...
Nov	3900	3760	3875 -3880	3895 -...
Jan	3910	3810	3875 -3890	3895 -...
Mar	3870	3850	3866 -3890	3905 -...

Lots: 7,401.

London Metal Market

March 4, 1977

	Today Bid-Asked	Previous Bid-Asked
Copper wire bars:		
Spot	872 - 873	864.5-...
3 months	901.5- 902	895 -...
Cathodes Spot	863.5- 864.5	855 -...
3 months	892.5- 893.5	885 -...
Tin Spot	6320 -6330	6260 ...
3 months	6475 -6485	6415 ...
Lead Spot	430.5- 431.5	...
3 months	443 - 443.5	447 ...
Zinc Spot	415 - 416.5	420.5-...
3 months	441 - 442	443 -...
Silver Spot	279 - 279.4	280.5-...
3 months	287.5- 287.7	288.6-...

Paris Commodities

March 4, 1977

SUGAR

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)
May	1,160	1,150	1,157-1,160
Jul			1,150-1,170
Aug	1,180	1,175	1,175-1,180
Oct	1,215	1,205	1,200-1,230
Nov			1,208-1,230
Dec	1,215		1,210-1,225
Jan			1,220-1,245
Mar			1,230-1,250
May			1,280-1,250

Lots: 117.

COCOA

Mar	2,365	2,330	2,305-2,340
May	2,342	2,260	2,290-2,305
Jul			—2,300
Sep			2,226-2,245
Dec	2,090	2,015	2,221-2,260
Mar			1,970—

Lots: 167.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—35

Am Stores	Filtrol	Mallory
Amstar	FstMiss. Cp	NatSvc...
AvcoCp pf	Frigitronc	Oak Ind
Blair John	GaPw 2.75pf	Oakind ...
Bk Month	GaPw 7.80pf	Playboy
Buff Forge	Gerber Pd	Scott F...
Bunk Ramo	GettyOil pf	StdOil O...
Cabot Corp	HandyHarm	Stanray
Cert-teed	Hunt Chem	Texolf...
Champint w	Intecon Cp	UnPacCp...
Cities Svc.	Kaneb	War Swl...
Cooper Lab	Lukens St	

NEW LOWS—7

AptdDist	Mobil Home	SunChem...
AptdDig cvpf	Nat Chemsh	Sycor Inc
Mercant Str		

Imports Buoy Sales Of New Cars in U.S.

DETROIT, March 4 (AP-DJ).—Buoyed by a jump in deliveries of imports to the United States, February new-car sales rose ... per cent to 810,000 units from the 757,000 cars sold in the ... month, Detroit analysts said ... day.

U.S. auto makers sold 665,... cars, up 2.4 per cent from ... 650,649 delivered the year earlier when sales were gradually rising after a prolonged slump.

Foreign-car sales increased nearly 36 per cent to an estimated 144,000 units from 106,000 ... the year earlier.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	102⅜	103⅜
Ashland 8-87	100¾	101¼
Aust.R.D. 9¼-88	103½	105
Aust-Swiss 8-87	100	101
Bell Cdna 8¾-86	104½	105⅛
BFCE 8¾-83	101	102
B.N.P. 9½-81	104¼	105¼
BrasCan 9¾-82	102¼	103¼
British Gas 9-81	102¼	103¼
Broken Hill 9½-81	103¼	104¼
Carrier 8-87	99¾	100¾
Charbongs 8¾-81	101½	102½
CNE 9¼-85	102	103
CN Rhone 10-80/82	104½	105½
Cons Food 7½-91	97	98
Conoco 8-86	101¾	102¾
Cont Tel 8¼-86	101½	103
Cut Ham 8-87	100½	101½
Denmark 7½-90	91¾	92¾
Dow Cor 8½-86	102	105
Dupont 7½-78	101½	103
EEC 8¼-82	100¼	102
ECS 8¾-87	103	104
ECS 9¼-86	103¼	104¼
EIB 9½-85	104½	105½
Erap 9¾-85	103	104
Esso 8-86 Nov	102¼	103¼
Eurofima 8½-83	102¼	103½
First Chic 7-80	100	101
Gen Mot 8¾-84	106	108
Gould 9¾-83	105¼	106¼
Gulf Westn 9¼-8?	103	104
HomeOil 9½-86	103½	104½
I.D.B.J. 9¼-82	103¼	104¼
Intl Util 8¼-82	99¾	100¾
ISE Cnda 9-82	103½	104½
Manitoba 8¾-83	103	104
Michelin 9¼-86	102¼	103¼
Moda 9½-83	102¾	103¾
Montreal 9¾-81	103¾	104¾
Montreal 9¼-83	102½	103½
Motorola 8-87	101¼	102¼
NatWest 9-86	101¼	102¼
New Brunsw 9-83	103¾	104¾
N Zealand 9¼-82	103¾	104¾
N Zealand 8½-83	103	104
NrgKombk 7½-87	98	99
Norpipes 9¼-86	103	104
Norsk Hydr 9¾-85	106½	107½
NorthAmR 7¾-79	100½	101½
Norway 9-80	104½	105½
Norway 8½-81	102¾	103¾
Occidental 9¾-83	104	105
Ontario 9-83	105	106
Oslo 9-88	101¾	102¾
Pac Light 9¼-81	105½	107½
Pennwalt 8-87	100½	101½
QuebProv 8½-81	99	100
QuebProv 9-83	106½	107½
QuebProv 7½-88	92	93
Ralston 7½-87	99	100
ReadBates 9½-81	103	104
Sandvik 9½-86	101¾	102¾
S.A.S. 8-85	98¾	99¾
Seagram 9-83	103¼	104¼
SFE 9-83	103¼	104¼
Shell 8-86	101¾	102¾
Shell 7½-87	98¾	99¾
SNCF 9¼-81	104½	105½
St Ind 8½-80	103	104
St Ind 8½-88	104¼	105¼
S Handels 9¾-86	103¾	104¾
Tenneco 7½-79	101½	102½
Tenneco 7¾-87	99	100
Textron 7½-87	98½	99½
Transocean 8-86	101¼	102¼
Transocean 7½-87	99	100
Union Oil 7-79	100¼	101¼
Union Oil 7½-87	99½	100½
Utah 8-87	101	102
Volvo 9½-81	103¼	104¼
Chrysler 5-88	72	74
Cont Tel 5½-88	82½	84½
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	100½	101½
Cumm In 6¼-86	99	101
Dart Ind 4¾-87	81½	83½
East Kodak 4½-88	99½	101½
E.L. Int 4¾-87	78½	80½
Fairchild 5¾-91	96¾	97¾
Firestone 5-88	87	89
Ford 6-86	101½	103½
Ford 5-88	92	94
GenElec 4¼-87	84½	86½
Gen Foods 4¾-87	90½	92
Gillette 4¾-82	89	91
Gillette 4¾-87	78	80
Gould 5-87	113½	115½
GulfWestn 5-88	87½	89½
Honeywell 6-86	89	91
I.S.E. 6¼-89	89½	91½
ITT 4½-87	82	84
Komatsu 7¼-90	105¼	107
Matsushita 6¾-90	116	118
Mitsui 7¼-90	107	108½
McDermt 4¾-87	143	145
MorganJP 4¼-87	100½	102½
Nabisco 5¼-88	96½	98½
Owens Ill 4½-87	116½	118½
PenneyJC 4½-87	80½	82½
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	95	97
R.C.A. 5-88	82½	84½
Revlon 4¾-83	114	116
Revlon 4¾-87	106	108
Sperry 4¾-88	91	93
Squibb 4¾-87	80	82
Texaco 4½-88	80½	82½
UBS 5-81	106⅛	107¾
Un Carb 4¾-82	108½	110½
WarnLamb 4½-87	83½	85½
WarnLamb 4¾-88	79½	81½
Xerox 5-88	80	82

Convertible Bonds

Amaxco 4½-87	83	85
Ashland 5-88	93½	95½
Beatrice 6¼-91	110½	112½
Beatrice 4½-92	97½	99½
Borden 6¾-91	111½	113½
Borden 5-92	101	103
BroadHale 4¾-87	77	79
Carnation 4-88	85	87
Chevron 5-88	129	131
Chrysler 4¾-88	68½	70½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	102.45	94.80	108.27
Previous	102.43	94.78	108.11

SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature.
To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed on back page). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Mr. John Shelby in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVERT. SOURCE
Chief Executive Insurance	c.£20,000 tax free, house, car.	New joint venture of U.K. Insurance brokers & major Saudi Arabian group.	Saudi Arabia (Dammam)	30-45; background in insur. underwriting-broking; pref. married; overseas experience.	E.R.I. (Mr. Blakiston-MD/SA/1), 13 Duke St., St. James, LLondon SW1Y 6DB, G.B.	Financial Times 22-2-77
Controller, France	commensurate with position	Leading int'l co. in electronic-mechanical field, subsid. south of Paris.	South of Paris	35-40; fin. credentials; EDP; prefer French nationality; English and French languages.	Whinney Murray Ernst Ernst (Fr10177A), Square Frère Orban, B-1040, Brussels, Belgium.	I.H.T. 24-2-77
Investment Manager	Highly competitive package	N. M. Rothschild Asset Management Ltd., for U.K. securities initially.	London	25-28; exp. in investment advisory work; "new business flair."	N.M. Rothschild & Sons Ltd. (Staff Dir.), New Court, St. Swithins Lane, London EC4P 4DU, G.B.	I.H.T. 24-2-77
Managing Director		London based subsid. of rapidly growing U.S. telecommunication & surveillance co	London	Will head European, African and Middle-Eastern operations.	Box 31,819, Intl. Herald Tribune, 103 Kingsway, London W.C.2., G.B.	I.H.T. 24-2-77
Mngt. Inf. Systems Manager		Data General, growing profitable minicomputer manufacturer.	Paris with travel	MBA or MS degree/equivalent; 4 yrs. exp. in information syst.; 30-40; relocate to Paris.	Data General (Mr. Eric Giskes), 15 Rue Lesueur, 75116 Paris, France.	I.H.T. 24-2-77
Financial Manager	appropriate salary and fringes	Pan Britannica Industries, Ltd., leading U.K. mfr. of farm & garden chemicals.	Waltham Cross, Herts, U.K.	Qualif. accountant; record of achievement; 30-45 yrs.	Inbucon/AIC, 197 Knightsbridge, London SW7 1RN, G.B.	Financial Times 24-2-77
Corporate Financial Officer	c £12,000	Fast growing International Bank for its London based operation.	London	28-40; qual. solicitor or accountant with exp. in comm. bank lending.	Foster Turner Benson (Mr. Ivan Cann), Chancery Hse., Chancery Lane, London W.C.2., G.B.	Financial Times 24-2-77
Directeur du Marketing	F. 200.000	Important Laboratoire Pharmaceutique.	France (assumé)	35 ans min.; exp. marketing pharmaceut. indispensable; français et anglais.	G.F.C. (ref 486), 110 Rue de Sèvres, 75015 Paris, France.	Le Monde 25-2-77
Managing Director Civil Engin.	£20,000	Well-known British civil engineering company for their international co.	London	Proven success overseas; exp. in Middle East; professional qualifications.	A.G. Roach & Partners (Dr. Roach), 8 Hallam Street, London WIN 6DJ, G.B.	Financial Times 25-2-77
Financial Controller Kuwait	Salary, house, car, other benefits.	Growing trading co. in Kuwait with photo equipt., business machines, office furniture.	Kuwait	Min. 3 yrs. exp. in related position; English mother tongue; married.	Kuwait Intl. Marketing Co., Ltd., Herzogstr. 61, 6078 Neu Isenburg, Germany.	Financial Times 25-2-77
Investment Manager, Europe		U.S. based multinational insurance co.	Brussels, 25% Travel	30-35; European; fin. educ.; fluent English; exp. cash/portfolio mngt.; Eurocurrency/bonds.	Box 2,378, Brussels Bulletin, 25 Rue des Minimes, 1000-Brussels, Belgium.	Brussels Bulletin, 25-2-77
Investment Banker	Commensurate with exp. and performance	Recently formed finance company in Geneva (subsid. of transnational groups).	Geneva	28-35 yrs.; intl. banking exp.; English and French; Swiss or Permit C required.	W.W. Finance, P.O. Box 853, 1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland.	I.H.T. 26-2-77
Director MBA progr. INSEAD		INSEAD's post-graduate MBA program, int'l. management institute.	Fontainebleau, France	Capable of teaching mngt.; good organiz. capacities; English, French, Germ. lang.	Deutschen INSEAD, Lutterstasse 14, 4800 Bielefeld 1, Germany.	Frankfurt. Allg. Zeit. 26-2-77
Managing Director, Europe	Attractive compensation package	European subsid. of U.S. co. mfrg. and mktg. analytical instruments & systems.	The Hague	Tech. training; business background; 5-10 yrs. exp.; German and English lang.	RD 360 289, Frankfurt Allg. Zeitung, Postfach 2901, 6000 Frankfurt/Main 1, Germany.	Frankfurt. Allg. Zeit 26-2-77
Managing Director, Brazil	High level income	Import. German co. in insurance field (industrial and business).	Germany, then Brazil	Early 30's; overseas exp.; background in Latin countries; German and Portuguese lang.	Markus Muller Munchen, Mowestr. 22, 8000 Munich 82, Germany.	Frankfurt Allg. Zeit 26-2-77
Head of Operational Auditing	c. £18,000 tax free, car, house.	Kuwaits largest, most successful trading co.	Kuwait	Qualif. accountant; substantial exp.; skilled in communications.	Coopers & Lybrand Ltd. (ref. ME 751), Shelley House, Noble Street, London EC2V 7DQ, G.B.	Economist 26-2-77
Investment Advisor	£10-15,000 plus	Intl. organ., one of world's largest investment managers.	London	28-35; min. 5 yrs investment or invest. research exp.; knowl. international economics.	Campbell Johnson Assoc. (ref. IA 3767), 35 New Broad St., London EC2M 1NH, G.B.	Economist 26-2-77
Financial Director, Brazil		New textile co. in Brazil.	Natal, Brazil	Exp. in controllership with U.S. mfrg. subsid.; English and Portuguese languages.	Burlington Industries (Mr. Phillips), P.O. Box 21,207, Greensboro, N.C. 27420, U.S.A.	Wall Street Journal 1-3-77
Planning & Developmnt. Manager		Société Générale de Surveillance S.A., for Petroleum & Petrochem. division.	Geneva	Univ. degree in BA; 25-35; exp. in petroleum/petrochem.; English and French languages.	Société Générale de Surveillance S.A., 1 Place des Alpes, CH-1201 Geneva, Switzerland.	I.H.T. 1-3-77
Directeur Général	F. 200.000	La société PACTEL, PA computers et télécommunications, membre de PA Intl. mngt.	France	40 ans; nationalité française; parlant anglais, diplômé d'une grande école (X.centr.,Telecom.)	PA Conseiller de Dir. (J. Nelken), 8 Rue Bellini, 75782 Paris Cedex 16, France.	Le Monde 1-3-77
Internat'l Finance Director	Salary, benefits, growth.	Warner-Lambert, major pharmaceut. & consumer prod. co. for their intl. opns.	New Jersey U.S.A.	Exp. as mgr.; accounting degree; prefer MBA/CPA; 10 yrs. exp. in financial accounting.	Warner-Lambert (Mr. M. Melore), Morris Plains, New Jersey 07950, U.S.A.	Wall Street Journal 1-3-77
Internat'l Tax Manager		Well establ. Fortune 500 co. in world-wide expansion.	Mid-Atlantic, U.S.A.	CPA with min. 5 yrs. exp.; 2-3 yrs. intl. taxation; MBA or Law degree helpful.	Box F-441, Wall St. Journal, 22 Cortlandt St., New York, N.Y. 10007, U.S.A.	Wall Street Journal 1-3-77
Internat'l Tax Mngrs (2)		Intl. office of large (non Big-8) CPA firm for intl. tax department.	London, New York City	CPA; intl. experience; exp. in corporate taxation; ability in complex tax acctng. issues.	Box F-596, Wall St. Journal, 22 Cortlandt St., New York, N.Y. 10007, U.S.A.	Wall Street Journal 1-3-77

Herald Tribune Classified Advertising Gets Results!

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 4

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
A EPIs	4	30	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
AARCp .36	8	11	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+⅛
APS Inc .30	6	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
ATI Inc		16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
AVCCp .40	5	5	11⅞	11½	11½	-⅛
AVXCp .25e	7	7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
AbrdMf .40	13	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Action .28b	5	9	7⅝	7½	7½	-¼
ActionCp	13	14	4	4	4	
AdamRs	8	5	4½	4⅜	4⅜	-⅜
AdobeOil .16	23	15	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	+⅛
AegisCp	7	18	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
AeroFlo .16e	5	8	9⅛	9	9	-⅛
AffilHsp .24	7	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
AffilPub .56	7	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+¼
AfterSix .24	6	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	-⅛
AlanWdS		3	8	8	8	
AlaskAir	4	41	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
AlbaWa .05e	47	7	2	2	2	+⅛
Alcolac .32e	7	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
AllegCp wt		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
AllegAir	8	27	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
AlldArt		36	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
AlldThr .88	7	10	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
Altamil .10e	5	5	6½	6½	6½	+⅛
AltecCp		8	1	15-16	15-16	-1-16
AltecCp wt		7	¼	¼	¼	-1-16
AlterFds .50	8	25	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	-⅛
AMAX wt		32	5⅝	5	5⅛	+⅛
AmAgro		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
AmBiltrt .50	6	2	8	8	8	+⅛
AmBrd wt		11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+½
AContrl .40	8	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛
AGarPd .34		16	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+⅛
AIntPict	4	94	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
AMaizeA .40	5	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
AMaizeB .40	5	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	-¼
AMotInns	14	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+⅛
AmPetf 2.20	8	14	35⅞	34⅞	34⅞	-⅞
APrecs .28e	6	2	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
ASafEq	5	17	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
AmSciE .04e	20	35	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+⅜
AmTec .15e	6	4	5¼	5	5¼	+¼
AngloC .73e	6	11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Anken .28	7	9	7⅝	7½	7½	
Anthony .191	4	24	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
AppldDta	8	13	5⅝	5½	5½	
AppldDev	16	20	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	
AquitCa .30	11	18	16⅝	15⅞	15⅞	+⅜
ArizCL .10e	10	5	4⅜	4¼	4¼	+⅛
ArzCol pf .48		4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
ArminCp .72	3	5	6⅛	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
ArrowE	23	21	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
Arundel	6	7	6⅝	6½	6½	
Asamera .25	10	365	10¼	10	10⅛	-⅛
AshlOC .20	9	20	10⅛	10	10	-⅛
Atalanta .20e	3	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Atco Ind		2	15-16	15-16	15-16	
AtlcoMtg wt		10	5-16	5-16	5-16	
AtalsCM .05e	10	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
AtlasCp wt		9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Augat .30	13	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
AustralO	18	31	16¼	16	16	
AutoTrn .70t		33	6¼	6	6¼	
AutmBld	6	28	4½	4¼	4¼	-⅛
AutmRad	3	10	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	+⅛
AVEMC .20	6	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Avondal 1.20	9	19	25½	25	25	-⅜
AydinCp	7	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	

B

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
BRT .30e		10	⅜	⅜	⅜	
BTU Eng		5	2	2	2	
BadgrMt .50	7	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
BakerM .10e	6	5	5	4⅝	5	+¼
BaldorEl .24	6	9	12	11⅝	12	
BanFd 1.16e		24	16⅜	16⅛	16½	-¼
BangPun wt		14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
Banister .40	5	56	12¼	11⅝	12¼	+⅜
Banner .08	5	5	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
BarcoCa .12	9	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Barnwl .20e	35	1	9½	9½	9½	-¼
BarryR .12	6	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
BarryWr .44	7	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
BaruchF		6	2	2	2	
Barwick		14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
BelInd .08e	6	63	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
Benrus	5	10	3⅜	3¼	3¼	+⅛
Berg Enl	138	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
BergenB	16	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
BrgB pf 1.16		2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	-⅛
Berlea .14	9	17	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+¼
BervenC .06		15	3	2⅝	2⅝	
BethCp .10e		2	3½	3½	3½	
BeverlyE		80	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
BicPen .48	8	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	-⅛
BigDad	6	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
BigVSup .26	4	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
BinkMf 1a	7	1	15½	15½	15½	-⅛
BinnySm .80	7	57	15⅝	15	15⅝	+⅝
Blount .30	5	15	9½	9½	9½	
BoltBer .20	17	1	7	7	7	-⅛
BowVall .10	114	1655	20	19	19⅝	+⅝
Bowne .30	6	32	11¼	11	11	
BradfdN .20	10	28	8⅝	8	8⅝	-⅛
BranifAr wt		11	8⅝	8	8	-⅛
BrascanA 1	3	96	11⅞	11½	11⅝	
BrewerC		40	11½	11¼	11½	+⅛
BroDart .20	6	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+⅛
BrooksP .40	6	13	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	+½
BrownCo wt		3	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
BrnFB .60	9	192	14⅝	13⅞	14	
BrwnF pf .40		1	5	5	5	+⅛
Buehler	6	10	5	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
BuelInd .40b	5	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	-¼
Burgess	8	20	3¼	3	3⅛	+⅛
Buring 1.10	6	13	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛	+⅛
Bornstn .60	7	x18	9⅝	9½	9½	+⅛
Butlerin .50	4	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	-⅛

C

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
CK Pet .20e	22	161	33½	32⅛	33⅝	+1⅛
CDI Cp	18	1	3	3	3	
CI Mtg wt		5	5-32	⅛	5-32	
CMT Ind .40	3	2	2	2	2	
CRSDes .20	4	3	7⅝	7	7	-⅛
CagleA .15	4	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Caldor .25	10	16	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+⅛
Calcomp		9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
CalLife	5	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
CalPrtC 1	10	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	-⅛
Camco		21	6⅝	6	6⅛	+¼
CaChbA		11	3 5-16	3¼	3¼	-1-16
Campin		17	5	5	5	
CdnExp .05e	11	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
CdnHomO	19	46	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛
CdnPA 1.50	7	x183	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
CdnMarc .20	10	1	3 5-16	3 5-16	3 5-16	+1-16
CdnMerr	11	3	14	14	14	-⅛
CdnOccl .54	7	1	16¼	15⅞	16¼	-⅛
CdnSupO	9	1	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	-⅝
Capehart		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
CapitlRs		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
CapitlFd .20	5	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Caressa .30	7	25	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
Carnat 1.80	13	22	71¼	71¼	71¼	-⅛
CaroPlpt 1b	8	2	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+⅛
CaroPLpf 5		z60	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	+⅜
CarrolDv		2	4½	4⅝	4⅝	
Castletn	9	20	2⅜	2	2⅜	+⅛
Cavitrn .12e	12	33	12⅝	12½	12½	-⅛
CelluCfl	9	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+⅛
CenM pf 3.50		y10	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	-¼
CentSec .50e		6	6	5⅝	6	
Canvill 1	25	31	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+⅛
CerM pf 2.25		9	23⅝	23	23⅝	+⅜
Certron	15	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
CelecCp	11	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	-⅛
ChadMl .40a	8	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
ChampHo		171	3½	3⅜	3½	+⅛
CharlMd	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
ChrtM pf .75		5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
ChemEx	5	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
ChiefDev	14	27	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+⅛
Christna .10e	6	20	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Cloeram		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
CircleK .70	9	23	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+¼
Clarmnt		29	6½	6½	6½	
ClarkC .10e	6	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Clarkson .20	7	8	11	10⅝	10⅝	
Clausing 1	8	2	14	13⅝	14	
Coachm .25	6	46	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
CohenHat	6	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
CohuInc .12t	23	6	3	3	3	-⅛
Coleman .68	8	14	16	15⅞	16	+⅛
ComGrp .14		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
ComAll .30e	7	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
ComMtl .60b	17	17	11⅝	11	11	
CoPsyc .30	7	x4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
ComPS 1.62	7	6	19	19	19	+⅛
Compac	6	137	9	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
Compoin .32	18	53	11	10⅜	10⅞	+⅜
CompuD	8	7	2½	2½	2½	
ConcrdF	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Condec	3	10	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+⅛
ConnllyC	8	2	4	3⅞	3⅞	-⅛
Conrock .60	7	6	12	12	12	+¼
ConsOG	18	151	11¼	11	11	
ConsRef .60	10	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+¼
ContMtl	125	9	1¼	1⅜	1¼	+⅛
ContTel wt		12	1½	1½	1½	
CookInd .20e	14	30	15⅝	15	15	-⅛
CookPV .40a	8	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
CoopJar .10e	5	4	6⅝	6½	6½	
CoraLb .20e	8	10	15½	15½	15½	-⅛
Corenco .80	8	3	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+¼
CorrBlk 1.40	12	16	30⅝	29⅞	30⅝	+½
Cosco Inc		8	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
CottCp	83	6	2½	2½	2½	+⅛
Courtid .10e		2	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16	-1-16
CoxCC	20	16	21⅝	21	21	
CramrE .12t	66	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
CrosAT 1.30	11	7	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜	+½
CwnCPt .60r	3	5	30	29⅞	30⅝	
CrownCr	5	10	5	5	5	
CrutcR .36	27	55	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	-¼
CrystlO .40e		12	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
CubicCp .40	7	13	15	14⅝	15	+⅛
CurticaB .80	5	9	13½	13⅜	13½	+⅛

D

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
DCL		12	1½	1½	1½	
DWG .491	5	15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-¼
Damson	23	28	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	-⅛
Daniel .16b	8	28	23⅝	23	23⅝	+1
Datapd	7	113	11	10⅝	10⅝	-¼
DayMin .20e	19	35	10¼	10	10½	
DaJurA .10e		30	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
DeRose		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
DelLabs .36	7	61	14½	14½	14½	
DerTalE	9	13	10	9⅝	9⅝	-¼
DevCpA	9	29	7⅜	6⅝	6⅝	-⅜
DevonGp	10	z50	30¼	30¼	30¼	+¼
Digicon		18	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
DillardSt .40	5	8	14	13⅞	13⅞	-⅛
Diodes		2	1	1	1	
DisFab .10e	13	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
Diversey .56	9	2	16⅝	16½	16½	-⅛
Dbrilyn .40e	6	75	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+⅛
DomsPt	8	32	38½	38¼	38¼	-¼
Domtar .80	20	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅜
Donkeny .28	4	6	8¼	8	8	-⅛
Downy .20e	4	10	12½	12¼	12½	+⅜
DrexUti 1.32		1	17	17	17	+⅛
DrivHarr		1	10½	10½	10½	+¼
DrgFair .40b	4	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
DuplyPd 1	7	20	17½	17⅜	17½	+¼
DurTst .30b	8	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
Dynictn .06e	1	68	5	4⅝	5	
DynAm	6	397	5⅝	5⅛	5½	+⅜
DynellEl	22	51	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅞

E

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
EAC In	6	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
EagleC		2	1½	1½	1½	
EarthRes 1	7	14	18	17⅝	18	+⅛
EasonO .30b	15	3	43	43	43	-¼
EazorE .24	5	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Ecodyn .10e	17	23	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
Edmos		29	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
EDO .10e	6	17	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+½
EhrenP .20a	7	9	6½	6⅜	6½	+⅛
ElcorCp .12	7	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
ElHose .10r		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
ElAudD .21t	11	9	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
Electrog 1	6	14	14	13½	13⅝	-⅛
ElecEng .28	6	11	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	-⅛
ElecAm 1.20	9	3	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+⅛
EnqyRs	9	16	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+⅛
EspeyMf	6	13	5½	5½	5½	-⅛
EssexCh .32	6	88	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+⅛
EvanAr .20r	12	20	15½	15⅛	15⅝	-⅛
Execind	4	28	13	12⅝	12⅝	-⅛
Executn .271	14	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛

F

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
FDIInc .01e	92	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
Fabind .25e	4	3	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
Fabien .05l	23	28	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
FairfNob		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
FairmC .14e	15	3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+¼
FalconS 1	9	58	38⅝	38	38	-¾
FarrDolr .40	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
FannyF .50e	6	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
FashFab		4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
FayDrg .10e	13	17	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+⅛
FedRlty 1.24	13	4	14	14	14½	-⅛
FedRes		54	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Felmnt .20e	18	48	19½	18¼	18⅝	-⅝
Felsway .36	5	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
Firebrd wt		18	15-16	⅞	⅞	-1-16
Fidelco		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
FilmCpA		7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Filmwy .05r	9	233	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+⅛
FlxGen .40	6	36	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
FstHartfd		2	1	1	1	-⅛
FstSLSh	16	5	10½	10½	10½	
FischrP .481	6	3	14	13⅝	13⅝	
Flagstaff	6	4	4½	4½	4½	+⅛
FlightSf .09e	9	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
Flock		11	11-16	1-16	11-16	
FlaRck	14	64	4	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
FlowGen	6	65	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
Flowers .60	7	40	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+½
FlukeJ	10	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	-⅛
FlyDiaO	8	82	23⅛	22⅝	23	
Foodwys .20	6	8	11⅝	11⅝	11½	-⅛
FooteM .25e	11	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	-⅛
Foote pf 2.20		1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
FordCan 5a	6	z100	87	87	87	-½
FrankNu .36	6	4	10¼	9¼	10¼	+1
Fresnillo .40	52	26	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+⅛
Friedm .24b	6	7	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+¼
Frigimp .55t	6	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	-⅛
Frischs .30b	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
FrontAir .19t	4	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
FrontAir wt		1	2½	2½	2½	

G

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
GRICp	75	3	2⅝		3	+⅛
Gabrle .40	6	7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
Galaxy	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
Garan .60		3	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+¼
GatesLrjet	3	11	10	10	10	
Gaylord .15e	3	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Gaynor		24	⅞	⅞	⅞	
GenExp	16	67	9	8¾	8⅞	+⅛
GnHous	4	16	2¼	2	2⅛	
GnRecre		2	1⅛	1	1	
Geor Ind		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
Gerber	7	64	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
GiantFd 1a	5	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
GiantYel	97	78	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
Glasrock		4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
Glatfltr 1.80	6	2	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
GlenGer .16	98	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
GlenDls .44t	8	13	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	-⅛
Globein .70	6	12	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+⅛
Glover .10e		1	3	3	3	
GoldnCyc	43	29	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	+⅛
GoldnW .36e	7	19	11	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
Goldfield		28	13-16	¾	13-16	+1-16
GoodLS .07r		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Goodrich wt		69	7½	7¼	7½	+⅜
GorinSt .10e	5	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
GouldIT .24e	26	11	4½	4⅜	4½	
GrandAu .30	5	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
GrndCti .30	6	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
GtAmInd	4	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
GtBasinP	64	338	6½	6¼	6⅝	
GtLkCh .28	14	3	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+⅛
Greenmn	4	42	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
GREIT .40	18	14	6⅝	6½	6½	-⅛
GrossTlc 1	7	6	14⅝	14½	14½	-⅛
GrowC .32b	6	14	9	8⅝	9	+⅛
Guilford .20	4	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
GlfOCan 1.08	7	200	26	25⅝	26	
Gulfstrm		14	5⅝	5½	5¼	+⅛

H

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
HallsMot .50	5	8	14	13⅝	13⅝	-⅛
HampD .15e	16	20	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Hampin	3	57	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
Hannfrd .72	5	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
Harland .60	10	20	20⅝	20	20	
HartfdZd		20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
HartzM .30	12	28	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+⅛
Harvey	7	23	1	⅞	1	
Hasbro	4	21	8⅝	8½	8½	-⅛
Hasting .40a	7	17	10	9⅝	9⅝	-⅛
HealthCh	11	74	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
HealthM .30	4	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
Heinick .10e	8	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
HelmMtg		8	1⅝	1½	1½	
HiGinc .151	33	15	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+¼
Hilth anv .32	5	6	6	6	6	-¼
Hiptrnk .20	15	7	6	6	6	-⅛
HollyCp	10	24	5¼	5¼	5¼	
HomeOA .75	8	1	28½	28½	28½	
HomeOB .75	7	4	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	-⅛
HousRon .30	6	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
HouseVl .32	12	x14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
HouOilM .80	23	597	49⅝	40	49½	-½
HowelC .40	7	5	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
Howell .15e	3	8	4⅝	4½	4½	+⅛
HubellA 1.50	10	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	+⅛
HubellB 1.50	10	3	35	34⅝	35	+⅛
HudBO 1.52	8	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	-⅛
Huffman .50	4	34	12⅝	12½	12½	+⅛
HuntHlt .15e	5	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
HuskyO .80	8	1335	25⅝	24⅝	25¼	+⅜
Hycelinc	19	10	4	4	4	+⅛

I

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
IMCMg .20	6	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛
ISCFinl	23	21	2⅝	2½	2½	-⅛
ITI Cp wt		1	15-16	15-16	15-16	
ImpCh .30e	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
ImpOilA .86	10	53	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	-⅛
Incoirm	13	9	14½	14¼	14¼	-¼
InflightSv		30	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Inolex		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
InstrSys		77	1⅛	1	1	-⅛
Intrmed	10	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
IntHAlum .50	7	10	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
IntBnknt	10	69	3½	3⅜	3½	
IntFunrl .05e	6	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
IntGenln .90	5	4	14½	14½	14½	+⅜
IntProtn	10	34	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
IntSeaw .25e	4	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
IntSyCon 25	7	448	29⅝	28	28⅝	+1⅛
Interpool	7	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
Interway	7	39	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
InvestFla		5	1⅝	1½	1½	+⅛
InvDvA .20e	5	45	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
InvDvB .05e	5	39	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
InvRlTr		6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
Ionics	13	14	17	16⅝	17	-¼
IroqBrd .20		11	7	7	7	
IroqBrnd pf		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
Irvinind .16t	5	3	6½	6½	6½	-⅛
IsraelD .75e		3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛

J - K

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
Jaclyn .40	5	1	7	7	7	
Jacobs .45e	7	27	19⅝	17⅞	19⅝	+1⅝
Jamswy .05r	5	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
Jeannet .40	6	15	12	12	12	
Jetronic	4	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
JohnPd .36	8	5	8	7⅝	7⅝	-¼
JuniperP	13	5	3⅝	3½	3½	
Jupiter	4	1	5	5	5	
KTelin .45e	4	7	5	5	5	
Kaisrlnd .26	8	148	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+⅛
KaneMill wt		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
KnGE pf4.50		230	50	50	50	-⅜
Kenwin .34e	6	15	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Kewanee .72	11	496	41¼	40⅝	41	+⅜
Keystnd .30	5	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
KinArk	8	54	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
KingOpt		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
KingRd .20e	7	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
KirbyEx	9	47	30⅝	29½	29⅝	-⅝
Kit Mfg	9	29	5½	5¼	5	+⅛
KnickToy	9	254	16⅝	14⅝	15¼	
Kollmr .36	10	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	

L

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
LTVCorp wt		31	5-16	5-16	5-16	
LaBarge .05	14	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
LaMaur .28	8	9	4½	4⅝	4½	
LaQuinta	7	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+⅛
LafyRad .26	7	10	7⅝	7¼	7¼	-⅛
LakeShor	4	9	2½	2½	2½	+1-16
Lndmrk		2	1½	1½	1½	
Laneco .08e	3	14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
LaTourB	8	8	2⅝	2⅝	2¼	
LeathCo .50	7	19	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛	
LeeEntr .60	12	21	25½	25	25⅝	+⅛
Lee Natl		40	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
LeePhar	5	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
LeighPd .60	5	11	11¼	11½	11½	-⅛
LeisureT		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
LewisBF .30	7	48	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
LiblyFab	5	7	8¼	8½	8¼	+¼
LinclnAm	15	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
LodgeS .12e	5	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Lohmn .88e	7	2	19½	19½	19½	
LoewThe wt	7	14	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+¼
Logicon	8	48	11⅝	10¼	10⅞	+⅞
Logistic .06e	6	39	3¼	3⅝	3⅝	+¼
LaGenSv .82	6	5	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
LynchCp	3	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Lynnwear		11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	

M

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
MWA .40	12	1	7½	7½	7½	
Macrod	3	215	13-16	11-16	¾	-1-16
Mammth	10	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
ManhLfe .28	9	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
MansfT .02r	5	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Marinda		2	15-16	15-16	15-16	-1-16
MarkCtl .28	6	31	26¼	25⅝	26	-⅜
Marlene	3	1	7	7	7	
Marshin	4	4	7	7	7	+¼
MartPr .40e	6	49	19⅝	18⅝	19	+⅜
Masind .40a	5	3	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+¼
Masneiln .30	6	10	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	
Masters	5	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
MaterRe .28	10	9	10½	10½	10½	-⅛
MauiBr .14b	6	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
McCulO	23	97	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
McIntsh .84	7	8	17⅝	16⅞	17⅝	+⅝
McKeon		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
MeansF 1.08	6	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
Medalst .44	5	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
MedaInGp		34	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
Medenco .20	6	12	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
Medfield	4	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
MediaGn .40	8	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
MagoInt 2	4	23	13	12⅝	13	+⅛
MEMCo 1	6	3	17⅝	17½	17½	
Mercntile		9	3	3	3	+⅜
Matex .30	4	9	9	9	9	
Metptn	16	6	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
MichGen	4	64	4⅝	4	4⅛	+⅛
MichSug	7	101	12¼	11⅝	11⅞	-⅛
Micklbry .16	4	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
MillerWL .60	10	94	24½	23⅝	24½	+⅝
MilRoy .25	8	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
MoPfcR 1.30	7	9	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	
MitchlE	10	x58	43	42⅝	42⅝	+½
MiteCp .20		23	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
Molycrp wt	7	33		32¼	33	+½
Moog .60	7	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
MortonS .32	5	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	
MotlsSM	7	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Movielab	7	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
MultiAm .20	9	25	5	4⅝	4⅝	+⅜

N

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
Napco .0e	-7	13	8⅝	8	8	-⅛
NardaM .20	44	3	3½	3⅝	3½	
Nat CSS .20	9	6	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+½
NatHlthE	7	41	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+⅛
Natind wt		1	9-16	9-16	9-16	+1-16
NKinney		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
NtParag .40	5	36	8½	8⅜	8⅝	-¼
NtPatent	102	363	12¼	12	12¼	+¼
NtSilver .15e	5	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+⅛
NtSpinng	129	12	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅜
NatSyst	10	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
NatwHo .36	6	4	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
Nelson LB	29	2	2	2	2	
NestLM		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
NHamp .40a	12	30	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+¼
Nldria .04t	8	30	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
NMexAr	103	3	34	33⅝	34	+⅛
NProc .63e	9	30	10¼	9⅝	9⅞	-⅛
NYTimes .60	8	40	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+⅛
NewbEn .20	5	41	16⅝	16¼	16½	+⅛
Newprk	6	19	6	5⅝	5⅝	
NiagFSv 5a	5	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	-¼
Nolex	40	22	4½	4½	4½	-⅛
Nortek .04	13	14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
NorAmR .10	9	20	14½	14½	14½	
NorCdnO	11	61	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
NovoCp		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
NuclDta	16	26	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
NumacO	24	372	13½	12⅝	13¼	+⅝

O

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
Offshore	4	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
hloB 2	5	10	44¼	44	44¼	+¼
OhSealy .48	8	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
OilaInd .20e	9	15	9⅝	9	9	
OnLineS	13	29	19½	19	19⅝	+½
OOktep	13	z300	37	36	36⅝	+1½
Originals		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
OrioleHo		10	6	6	6	-¼
OutdrSp .10e	5	14	7½	7¼	7⅝	
OverhDr .50	7	14	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	-⅛
OxfordFt		7	2	2	2	
OzarkA .10e	4	86	4¼	4⅛	4¼	

P - Q

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
PGEpfA 1.50		12	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	
PGEpfB 1.37		3	16	15⅝	16	
PGEpfD 1.25		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
PGEpfT 2.54		20	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+⅛
PGEpfS 2.62		2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+⅛
PGEpfR 2.37		2	27¼	27¼	27¼	
PGEpfP 2.05		8	23½	23½	23½	-¼
PGEpfM 1.96		5	23½	22⅞	22⅞	+⅛
PGEpfL 2.25		4	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
PGEpfK 2.04		8	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
PGEpfJ 2.32		2	27	27	27	
PHoldg .16	8	6	15	14⅝	15	+⅜
PacLt pf4.50		z200	52½	52½	52½	+1
PacLt pf4.75		z300	55½	55½	55½	+⅛
PNwTel 1.32	9	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
PatCorp .40	13	46	32¼	31⅝	32¼	+⅝
PalomrF	138	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
PandelB		1	4	4	4	
Pantast .30	6	7	5⅝	5½	5½	-⅛
ParaPk .20a	5	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
ParkCh .48a	6	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
Parsons .80	5	18	23	22½	22½	-½
PatFash	5	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
Patagon	5	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
PatoCG 1.20a	4	96	9	8½	8⅝	+⅜
Pamcor .20	5	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
PenEM .60a	7	13	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+¼
PenTr 1.20b		3	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+⅛
PECp .40t		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
Pantron		8	1⅛	1	1⅛	
PepBoys 1b	5	6	22⅝	22¼	22¼	+½
PepCom .60	4	2	16⅝	16	16⅝	+⅛
Perini .30a	4	15	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Pertec	8	46	7⅝	7½	7½	-⅛
PetroLe	11	7	16¼	16	16	
PhilLD .63e	3	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+¼
Phoenix		9	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
PicNPay .20	6	x1	9	9	9	
PioneerS		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
PionTex .80	6	x13	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+¼
PltDM 1.20a	5	18	26¼	25⅝	26	-⅛
Plttway .17e	11	5	35½	35¼	35⅝	-⅛
PlantInd		30	6½	6⅝	6½	
Plantrn .08	14	81	13	12⅝	12⅞	+¼
PlyGem .51t	7	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Poloron		28	3½	3¼	3¼	-⅛
Polychr .291	9	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
PrairleO	16	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
PrattRd .30	6	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
PrenHa 1.72	11	22	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	-⅜
Presley	10	65	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
Preston .70	9	6	13⅝	13	13⅝	+⅜
PrimMt .12t	10	6	2½	2½	2½	+⅛
ProvGas .80	8	12	10	9⅝	10	
PrdR'E .16	88	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
PSAinc wt		20	¼	¼	¼	
PulteH	6	54	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛

R

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
REDM	6	12	1½	1½	1½	-⅛
RET		14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
RET pf 4.38		6	45¼	45	45¼	+¼
RSC Ind		16	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
RLC Cp .72a	8	35	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+⅜
Racon .20a	5	13	4⅝	4	4	
RaganB .75e	4	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
RanchEx	22	5	16	16	16	
RangrO	60	55	21⅝	20⅝	21½	+½
Ransbrg .80	5	60	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
RapdAm wt		7	1⅝	1	1	
RathP		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
RaymPr .50	18	13	28⅝	27½	28⅝	+1⅛
Reading		8	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
ReaEsl 1.40	13	10	15	14⅝	15	+¼
RltRef 1.61e	9	7	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	-¼
ReevesT		18	2½	2½	2½	
RefrigTr	6	13	6⅝	6½	6½	-⅛
Regal B .52	9	10	9	9	9	+⅛
RelGrp wt		23	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
RemAr .80a	7	29	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
RepHous		7	2	2	2	+⅛
RepMtln wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
RepNY .88	5	3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
ReschCtl .08	6	89	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
Resistflx .60	12	10	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	-⅛
ResrtsA	7	24	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	-⅛
ResrtsB	20	z50	17½	17½	17½	-⅛
RibletPd		38	4	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
Richton .26e	6	32	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
RileyCo	4	51	22⅝	21½	22	-⅝
RioAlgm	11	5	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+⅛
Risdon .40	10	23	16⅝	15⅞	15¼	+⅛
Rockway 1	7	4	14	13⅝	14	+⅛
Rogers	8	2	14	13⅝	14	+⅛
RoncoT	7	100	2½	2⅜	2½	+⅛
Rusco		3	1½	1½	1½	-⅛
Russell .40	4	13	8⅝	8	8	
RustCH .40	9	59	12⅝	11¼	12	+¾
RyanH .50	10	8	17½	17⅝	17½	+¼

S

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
SGL .14r	7	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	-¼
SSPInd .33e	26	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
STPCp .80	12	25	14⅝	13⅞	14	-¼
Safetran	6	5	10	10	10	
Salem .891	6	43	13½	13⅝	13⅝	
SDgo pf 7.80		z100	87½	87½	87½	+⅜
SDgo pf 2.68		9	29½	29½	29½	+⅛
SFrRE .15e	75	28	12¼	12	12	-⅜
SFRE wt		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
Sargent	7	22	3⅝	3½	3½	-⅛
SaundrL .30	4	16	10¼	10	10	
ScheibE .56	10	5	7	7	7	
Schenult .60a	6	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	-⅝
SchoolP .40	6	8	7	7	7	
Schrader .30	7	23	6⅝	6	6¼	-¼
SciAtla .12	12	7	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	-¼
Scopeln .50e	5	z100	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	-½
Scrivner .70	5	5	14	14	14	
ScurryR	11	1	19½	19½	19½	
SbdAlMil .40	4	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Seaport	8	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
SeasnAll .26	11	89	18¼	17	18	+1⅛
SecMtgIn		12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
SelasCp .30	8	22	6½	6⅝	6¼	-⅛
Semtch .18t	9	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
Servisco .30	6	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
Servo	9	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
SetonCo .45	7	2	7⅝	7½	7½	
Sharon 1	7	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
SheltrR		10	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
ShndCp .24t	5	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛
ShananO	18	144	26⅝	25⅝	25⅞	+⅜
Shopwell	14	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Showbot 1	6	2	16½	16½	16½	+⅛
ShulmTr		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Silcolnd .50	5	2	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
Sigma .20e	6	1	7⅝	7½	7½	-⅛
Slip Inc	5	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Solitron		13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
Soundsn .40	5	29	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
SCEd pf 1.06		5	13⅝	13¼	13¼	+⅜
SCEd pf 1.19		14	14⅝	14	14⅝	
SCEd pf 1.45		14	18¼	17⅝	18	+⅝
SCEd pf 1.30		2	16¼	16¼	16¼	-⅛
SCEd pf 2.30		58	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	-1
SCEd pf 2.21		38	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	-⅜
SCEd pf 8.70		2	101¼	101¼	101¼	-1
SwstAir .13e	6	15	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	-¼
SwtGFin .20	5	17	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	-¼
SpectyR	5	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Spector .10e	37	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
Spectro .12t	6	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
Spencer .08e	4	24	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
SpencrF .32	5	28	6⅝	6	6	
Splentex .48	6	2	6¼	6¼	6⅝	
StaffrdL	5	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
StdCont .75r	4	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+¼
StdMetl .50t	18	20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
StdMotA n	7	20	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
StdPacCp	5	19	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+⅛
StdProd 1.20	4	10	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+⅛
StdPrud wt		12	⅞	13-16	13-16	
StdShrs .40r		4	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	-⅛
Stange .12	20	23	14¼	14	14⅛	
StarSup .76	4	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+¼
StarrtHo .36	6	3	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+¼
Steelmt .24b	6	8	7½	7½	7½	
StepnCh .60	7	5	18¼	18¼	18¼	-¼
SterlEl	13	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
Stevcolnlt	4	17	5	4⅝	4⅝	
StrutW .30	8	92	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
SueAnn .24	8	3	5	5	5	
SunElec .60	10	5	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+½
Sunair .45e	6	1	8½	8½	8½	-⅛
Sundanc .20b	42	70	16⅝	14⅝	16½	+1½
SupFdS .40	10	5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅜
Supercr .10e	4	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
SupIndl .12b	8	22	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+½
SupSurg .14	9	2	5¼	5⅝	5⅝	
Susqueh	117	7	3⅝	3⅝	3½	
Susquhan pf		3	11¼	11¼	11¼	-⅛
SutrMtg wt		2	9-16	9-16	9-16	
Synalloy .30b	5	3	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
Syntex .50	9	134	20½	20¼	20¼	+⅛
SyscoCp .40	6	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
SystEng	23	9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛

T

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
TFI	7	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
TandyBr	4	22	13⅝	13½	13½	
Tasty 1.20a	8	5	20	19⅝	20	+⅛
TechSym		31	⅞	13-16	13-16	-1-16
TechOp		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
TechTap	4	60	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
TejonR .20a	20	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+¼
TeleCm .36	4	11	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	-⅛
Teleflex .221	8	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	-⅛
Tenna	6	17	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Tenneco wt		29	7	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
Tensor	125	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Teradyn	18	34	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
TerraC .80	6	163	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+¼
TxPL pf 4.56		z25	56	56	56	-1
Texstar .07e	8	31	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Three D	4	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
ThrifHmt		3	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Timpte	7	7	9⅝	9	9⅝	+⅛
Tokheim .80	7	12	25	24½	24⅝	+⅛
ToppsGu .28	7	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
TorlnCp .60	7	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
TotalPet	9	215	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝	+⅛
TotPet wt		107	2 3-16	2⅛	2⅛	
Total pf .70		32	15¼	14⅝	15¼	+⅛
Tredwy .05r	4	18	3	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
TriSIMtr .80	6	3	10½	10¼	10½	+¼
Trico .10e	9	17	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
TubosM .17e		244	3 1-16	2⅝	2⅝	+3 1-16
TurnrC 1.44	7	3	24	24	24	-⅛
TwinFair	7	15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	

U

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
U&I 1.20a	3	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
UIPCp .16	5	14	3½	3⅜	3½	+⅛
UNA Cp	31	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
URSCp .20e	8	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
UVInd wt		17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
Unimax	20	35	8	7⅝	8	
Unioninv	31	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	-¼
UnAsbst	2	2	2	2	2	
UnBrand wt		17	½	7-16	½	+1-16
UnCosF .50b	7	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
UnFoods		7	1½	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
USBcpTr		2	8¼	8¼	8¼	+⅛
USFlitr .28	9	751	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	+¾
UnRltT .83e	13	30	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
USNtRs	5	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
USRdium	188	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
USRbR 1a	8	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Unitek .30	13	10	32⅝	32¼	32¼	+¼
UnityBuy	6	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
UnivConf	13	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
UnivRs .20e	15	73	15⅝	15	15⅝	+1⅛
UnvSav .48	4	30	14½	13⅝	14½	+⅞

V

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
VallesSt .62t	7	5	6½	6⅝	6⅝	-¼
Valmac .70	4	19	11	10⅝	10⅝	-¼
Valspar .28	10	8	5	4⅝	5	+¼
VLDvC .02e		5	2¼	2¼	2¼	
VanDorn .44	6	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
Veeco .32a	7	6	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
Vernitron	12	250	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
VikingG		10	1	1	1	
VintageE		1	2	2	2	
Vishay	6	8	3⅝	3¼	3¼	+⅛
VisualGr .05r	5	2	2½	2⅝	2½	-⅛
VulcnCp		2	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝

W

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
WTC Inc .10	12	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
WUIInc .80	8	4	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	-⅛
Wabash .25e	7	20	12	11½	11⅝	+¼
Wacknht .40	7	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
Walnoco	18	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
WalcoN .50b	6	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	-¼
WallacS .20e	10	12	5¼	5⅝	5¼	+⅛
WangLb .12	13	117	18¼	17⅝	18¼	+⅜
WangLB .22	12	44	16¾	16½	16½	+⅛
WarnC pf.05		4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
WasPstB .36	6	18	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	-½
WestChP .40	7	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
WstDcal .10	10	1	7	7	7	-⅛
WstFinl .15a	5	25	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
Whitehall	8	60	3	2⅝	3	+¼
Whittakr wt		11	7-16	⅜	⅜	
Wichita	13	31	4⅝	4½	4½	+⅛
Wmhous .36	8	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
WilsonBr .30	5	13	4¼	4¼	4¼	
WinstnM	9	5	2	2	2	+⅛
WisP pf 4.50		z10	53	53	53	-⅛
WorkWr .60	6	5	11⅝	11	11⅝	+⅜
Wrather .05e	13	29	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
WrightH	13	5	1	1	1	
WyleLab .28	6	71	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
Wynnin .30	5	18	11	10⅝	11	+¼
WymBn .56	8	3	13	13	13	-⅛

X

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
Xonics	12	44	18	17½	17½	

Z

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
ZeroCo .36	6	1	9½	9½	9½	
Zimmer .06e	8	16	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices March 3, 1977

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
5894	Abitibi	$10½	10¼	10¼	-¼
30	Acklands	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	-¼
10500	Agnico E	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-¼
500	Agra Ind A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6981	Alta Gas A	$13¾	13½	13¾	
1283	Alta Nat	$32¾	32½	32½	-⅜
760	Algo Cent	$11¼	11	11¼	-¼
100	Alliance B	380	380	380	-15
2900	Alminex	$8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
400	Andres W	$8¼	8⅛	8¼	
20225	Atco A	$14½	14¼	14½	+⅛
13730	Bell Canad	$49	48⅝	48⅞	-⅛
2750	BP Can	$10¼	10⅛	10¼	+⅛
340	Banister C	$12½	12⅜	12½	
3317	Bank N S	$20½	20¼	20½	+⅛
200	Baton B	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	-⅛
1155	Beth Cop A	$13⅝	13½	13⅝	
700	Block Bros	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
700	Bovis Cor	62	62	62	-2
7315	Bralor Res	300	295	300	-10
1000	Bramalea	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6800	Brameda	125	121	125	+2
7200	Brenda M	$9½	9½	9½	
39216	Bridger	$8½	8	8⅛	+¼
200	BCFP	$25½	25½	25½	+⅛
2700	BC Phone	$13⅝	13	13	-⅛
2700	Brunswk	$5⅝	5½	5½	
3200	Budd Auto	$6⅝	6¼	6¼	
50	Burns Fds	$10½	10½	10½	-⅜
1200	Cad Frv	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
1215	Cal Pow A	$34½	34⅝	34½	+⅛
9950	Camflo	$12⅛	11⅝	10⅝	-⅛
500	Campau A	410	400	400	-10
1300	C Nor West	$7⅛	7	7	
700	C Pakrs C	$18¼	18	18¼	
365	Can Perm	$19	19	19	
625	Can Trust A	$24¼	24	24	
11400	C Tung	$8⅝	8¼	8¼	+¼
25	C Cablesy	$13½	13½	13½	-⅛
695	Cdn Cel	$6¼	6⅛	6¼	
5	CGE	$23	23	23	+½
6813	Cl Bk Com	$24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+⅛
1054	Cdn Tire A	$37¼	37¼	37¼	+⅛
1410	C Utilies	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
4010	Cassiar	$7	6⅞	7	
735	Celanese	350	345	350	
1700	Chieftan D	$12	11⅞	12	+¼
12700	C Holiday	380	375	375	+5
1600	Con Bldg	265	260	265	+5
5600	Con Distrb	300	290	297	-3
6319	Cons Gas	$14⅝	14½	14⅝	
1000	Con Fardy	330	325	330	-5
100	Conwest	320	320	320	
1750	Craigmt	$5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
500	Crush Intl	$8¼	8	8¼	+¼
4000	Cyprus	$11⅝	11½	11⅝	
2754	Denison	$51⅝	51¼	51⅝	-⅜
4050	Dicknsn	$5¼	490	5	-½
4159	Dofasco A	$25¾	25½	25¾	+⅜
4370	Dom Store	$14⅝	14½	14½	-⅛
985	Du Pont	$13¼	13¼	13¼	
400	Dylex L A	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
1175	Electro A	265	262	265	-5
1450	Emco	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
3700	East Mal	260	253	255	-8
2135	Falcon C	$6½	6⅜	6½	
216	Falcon	$35½	35½	35½	
200	Fed Ind A	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
25	Fed Pion	$24½	24½	24½	-½
10	Ford Cnda	$90½	90½	90½	-4½
200	Francana	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
110	Fraser A	$24¼	24¼	24¼	
65300	Gnt Mascot	119	110	113	-4
1625	Gibraltar	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛
200	Goodyear	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
200	Graft G	$27¼	27¼	27¼	
1065	Granduc	120	120	120	+5
154	Gt Oil Sds	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
460	GL Paper	$29	29	29	-¼
385	Gt W Life	$55	55	55	+¼
3860	Greyhnd	$16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+¼
2370	Guar Trst	$7⅝	7½	7⅝	
1500	Hambro C	390	385	385	-10
300	Hard Crp A	425	425	425	
500	Hawker A	485	480	480	
200	Hayes D A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
2200	H Bay Co	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	-⅛
1025	IAC	$16¼	16¼	16¼	-⅛
400	Indal	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	-⅛
13	Indusmin	$10½	10⅜	10½	+⅜
260	Island Gas	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
6700	Inter-City	$6⅝	6¼	6⅝	-⅛
220	Int Mogul	260	260	260	
8348	Int Pipe A	$13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅛
1400	Inv Grp A	$7⅝	7½	7½	-⅛
25	Jannock	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	-¼
1750	Kaiser Re	$15	15	15	
2200	Kaps Tran	77	76	76	
400	Kelsey H	$12½	12¼	12¼	-½
2255	Kerr A A	$14½	14¼	14⅝	+¼
900	Kofler A	475	470	475	
2150	Labatt A	$17¼	17¼	17¼	-⅛
7952	Lacana	415	405	410	
7225	LOnt Cem	350	345	345	
8	Lob Co A	275	275	275	-5
200	Lob Co B	280	280	280	-10
100	MICC	$9	9	9	
125	Mclan H A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
5100	MB Ltd	$23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
3350	M Lf Mills	$34	33⅝	33⅝	-¼
1070	Matgml A	$14¼	14	14¼	+¼
400	Met Stor A	$8½	8¼	8¼	-¼
6250	Moore	$33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	-⅛
1616	Murphy	$8⅝	8	8⅛	-⅛
1100	Nabrs Dig	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
200	Nat Trust	$17¼	17¼	17¼	-⅜
11000	Neonex	204	190	204	+9
10530	Noranda A	$31½	31	31½	+½
9430	Norcen	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅜
1350	NTecm B w	$12¼	12	12¼	-⅛
484	Nowsco W	$18½	18½	18½	
620	OSF Ind	280	280	280	
300	Orchan A	240	235	235	+9
1600	Oshawa A	340	340	340	+5
9900	Pamour A	415	400	400	-15
400	PanCan P	$24½	24½	24½	
304	Patino N V	$16½	16½	16½	
200	Petrofina	$17⅛	17	17⅛	-⅛
530	Pop Shops	475	475	475	-5
579	Pine Point	$32¼	31⅝	32¼	+1
200	Pitts C	$5	5	5	
1425	Placer	$20	20	20	+¼
320	Redpath A	$13⅛	13	13	-¼
150	Reed Osir A	$7¼	7¼	7¼	
2345	Revnu Prp	71	71	71	+1
110	Rothman	$15	15	15	
17000	Scotts	$9	8¼	9	
13679	Shell Can	$15⅛	15	15⅛	+¼
9509	Sherritt A	$5⅝	5⅝	5½	
200	Slebens	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
500	Sigma	$22½	22½	22½	
5638	Simpsons	$5⅝	5	5⅝	
1300	Simpson S	$8	7⅝	8	+⅛
112	Slater Stl	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
350	Southm A	$21	21	21	-¼
4558	Stelco A	$25⅝	25½	25⅝	+⅛
2110	Steep R	205	203	203	-2
1800	Tara	$18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+1⅜
3700	Teck Cor A	$7¼	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
2750	Teck Cor B	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+
200	Teledyne	470	470	470	
9830	Tex Can	$27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
400	Thom N A	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	-¼
6578	Tor Dm Bk	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	-¼
600	Torstar B	$15⅝	15½	15⅝	-¼
23633	Traders A	$15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+⅛
7150	Trns Mt A	$9⅝	9⅝	9½	
10310	TrCan PL	$13⅝	13½	13½	
100	Un Carbid	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	-⅛
1100	UGas A	$9	9	9	+⅛
300	Union Oil	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
250	U Keno	$9	9	9	
1650	U Siscoe	$6¼	6	6¼	+⅛
6700	Upp Can	115	112	112	
6500	Van Der	225	225	225	+5
1050	Vestgron	$15	14¼	14⅝	+⅜
3950	Voyager P	$8⅝	8	8⅝	+¼
624	Weldwod	$12½	12½	12½	
2167	Wstburne	$8⅝	8½	8½	-⅛
600	West Mine	410	410	410	
255	Weston	$12	12	12	
465	Woodwd A	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
1700	Yk Bear	375	375	375	+5
3100	Yukon C	171	170	170	-1

Total sales 1,994,650 shares

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian Funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $.

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
220	Algoma	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+¼
5019	Bank Mont	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
2450	Can Cement	$8	8	8	
6800	Cdn Int Pw	$21	20⅝	21	+⅛
400	Con Bath	$27⅝	27½	27⅝	+¼
1625	Dom Bridge	$19⅝	19	19	-½
100	Dom Text	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
1900	Fncl Col	149	146	149	-4
127	Molson A	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
402	Molson B	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
100	Mont Trust	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
360	Price Co.	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	-⅛
3451	Royal Bank	$24⅝	24½	24½	+⅛
700	Roy TrustA	$18	17⅝	18	+¼
2253	Trizec	$10¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	
200	Zellers	325	325	[illegible]	

Total sales 396,392

Currency Rates

March 4, 1977

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.4905	4.2660	104.30*	49.9850*	28.12y	—	6.7910*	97.84*	42.44*
Brussels (c)	36.66	62.845	15.3545	7.3565	4.1425*	14.726	—	14.404	6.25
Frankfurt	2.3875	4.0910	—	47.91*	2.698x	95.88*	6.513*	93.88*	40.72*
London (z)	1.71375	—	4.09	8.54	1,515	4.2675	62.825	4.36125	10.045
Milan	884.90	1516.75	370.73	177.57	—	355.47	24.14	347.59	150.95
Paris	4.98225	8.5455	208.800*	—	5.6325x	200.3*	13.5095*	195.950*	85.150*
Zurich	2.5430	4.3574	106.55*	51.04*	0.2873*	102.13*	6.54*	—	43.60*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.86375; Escudo: 38.705; Israeli £: 9.13; Peseta: 68.935; Schilling: 16.945; Sw. krona: 4.21235; Yen: 281.75; Norw. krone: 5.2485; Fin. mark: 3.7958; Belgian financial franc: 36.865; Hong Kong $: 4.6345; Singapore $: 2.45905; Canadian $: 0.95245

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000.
(z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices March 4, 1977

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Stock	Bid	Ask
AEL Ind	3½	3⅞
AFA PrS	6¼	7
AID Inc	9	11
AVM Cp	⅞	1⅜
Addisn W	7½	8
Adv Ros	3⅛	3½
Alberts	7¼	8
Allco Inc	10¼	10⅝
Allera Ph	21½	22¼
Allyn Bac	8⅝	9⅝
Am Exp	35⅝	36¼
Am Finl	13¼	13½
Am Furn	2⅝	2⅝
Am Great	9½	9⅝
A Micro	8⅝	9¼
Am Telev	22	22¾
Am Weld	11	12
Amtr Dv	1	1¼
Anadite	5⅝	5¼
Anheus B	20¼	20⅝
AntaCp	5⅞	5½
Ard May	2⅝	2⅝
ArkWlG	30	30⅝
AsCC Bot	14¼	15½
Al Gas Lt	15⅝	16¼
Baird At	3⅝	4⅝
Bang Hy	15⅝	15⅝
Bkam Rlt	10¼	11¼
Bassett F	17½	18¼
Bayls Mk	8⅝	9⅝
Beeline	6⅝	6⅝
Betz Lab	28⅝	29¼
Bibb Co	8½	8⅝
Bird Son	34	35½
Birtchr	1⅛	1½
Blck Hills	23½	24
Bonza Inl	3⅛	3⅝
Braden	7⅝	8¼
Brinks	7⅝	8⅝
Brks Sca	22½	23¼
Brwning	7⅝	7⅝
Buckb M	3⅝	3⅞
Buckeye	9	9½
Burn Stm	3⅝	4
CalWSv	30½	32
Campl Ch	2⅝	2⅞
Conrad H	2⅝	3⅛
Cap Swst	4⅝	4⅝
Capln Air	2½	2⅝
Cap Tec	2⅝	3
Care Cp	4⅝	4⅝
CenVt PS	14⅝	15
ChmLea	13⅝	14⅝
ChesaU 1	11	11¼
Chl Bride	58½	60½
Chllm Cp	6½	6⅝
ChrisS	131	134
Circ a F	5½	6½
CltznUt A	35⅝	36¼
CltznUt B	31⅝	32¼
Clark Mf	40½	42
Clow Cp	6½	7
Colu Vent	1	1⅜
Com Clr	12⅝	12⅝
Coml Sh	29	32
Comw Pa	32⅝	33⅝
Con Pap	30⅝	31⅝
Craw Co	12½	13⅝
Cross Co	21⅝	22½
Cultr Fed	1⅝	2⅛
Danly M	10½	11½
Data Dgn	4⅝	4⅝
Data 100	7⅝	8¼
Dayt Inc	27⅝	29¼
Decor In	2¼	2¾
DeKlb A 9	32	33
Delhi Oil	5⅝	6⅝
DeLux C	26⅝	27½
Det CanT	13¼	14⅝
Det IntBr	32	34
Dewey El	1	1½
Diam Cry	18	18⅝
Dixn Cru	18½	19¼
Docutel	5⅝	5½
Dollar G	10⅝	10⅝
Dorch G	11½	11⅝
Doyle DB	17⅝	18¼
Dunkin D	6¼	6⅝
Durlron	19⅝	20¼
Eberln In	4⅝	5⅝
Econ Lab	23½	24
ElPas El	11⅝	11¾
Elder Be	6⅝	7¼
Elec Nucl	5¼	6
Elec Mod	3	3⅝
Energy C	27	27¼
Entwistl	5½	6¼
Equty Ol	18½	19½
Ethan Al	16½	17¼
Fab Tek	1⅛	1⅝
FidUn Lf	22	22½
Fingrhl	6⅝	6½
FtBkSys	40	40⅝
Fst Bost	22½	23¼
FtEmpSt	8¼	8¼
FtWnFn	2⅝	3
Fickngr	13½	14
Fla WatU	⅝	¾
Forest O	20	20⅝
Frmlgil	½	1
Fotomat	10	10½
Frkln Cp	7¼	7⅝
Frnkln El	10⅝	11⅝
Frnd Ice	11⅝	12½
Gen RIEs	3⅝	4¼
G Reinsu	156	160
Gov EFln	13½	14¼
Graph Cn	15	15⅝
Green Mt	12¼	12¾
Grey Adv	19¼	20¼
Gulf Intst	17	17½
Gyrodn	2⅝	3⅛
Harper R	9⅝	10⅝
Hartf NC	14⅝	14⅝
Henred F	16	16⅝
Holobm	1½	1⅝
Hoover	11⅝	11⅝
Horiz Res	⅝	1⅛
HUDS Pap	30	31
Hyatt Cp	7¼	7⅝
Hyatt Int	4⅝	4⅝
Ind Nucir	2⅝	3¼
Infra Ind	1⅝	2⅛
Inte Cp	56½	58
Interc En	11	12
Intrmk In	3⅜	4¼
Intrmt G	17⅝	17⅝
InBk Wsh	6	6
InBk Wsh	6	6⅝
IaSou Ut	25¼	25⅝
JamWPr	5⅛	5⅝
Jamsby	17½	18¼
Jiffy Fds	⅞	1⅛
Joslyn M	14⅝	15½
Kaisr Stl	30½	31½
KaisStl pf	19¼	19⅝
Kalvar	1⅝	2
Kaman A	22	22¾
Kamps A	7¼	7⅝
Kaysam	3⅝	4⅝
Kate Gre	⅝	1
Kear Tr	9⅝	9¾
Kelly Svc	25⅝	26½
Keuft Ess	11½	12½
Keve Fib	16	16⅝
Kay CusF	6	6½
Keys Int	18½	19¼
Knap Vog	16¼	17¼
King Inl	2¼	2¾
Lance In	21	21⅝
Land Res	1⅝	2
Lane Co	17⅝	18⅝
Lin Bcast	18½	18⅝
Log Elm	5	5⅝
Madisn G	16¼	16⅝
Mal Rlty	½	11-16
Mailkrt	37¼	38¼
MatAssis	7⅝	8⅝
Manor C	5½	6½
Mapl LP	12⅝	13¼
McCorm	33½	34¼
McQuay	14⅝	15½
Measur	11⅝	12⅝
Medtrn	27	27⅝
Merld In	2	3
Mdlsx W	19⅝	20⅝
Midld Ca	2½	2⅞
Mid Bks	23½	24½
Mkdw Gl	22	24
Millipr	19⅝	20
Miner In	1⅝	1⅝
MissVl G	16	17
Mont Col	4⅝	5
Moore S	10½	11
Moore P	10⅝	11¼
Morg Res	½	1
Mostek	15⅝	15⅝
Motch M	5½	6½
Mot Club	4⅝	4⅝
Mueller	15⅝	16⅝
Narag Co	11⅝	12½
Nat G&O	14¼	15⅝
Nat Lib	5⅝	6
N SecRsh	5⅛	6
Natnw Rl	6	7
NJNat G	15	15⅝
Nielsn A	20⅝	20⅝
Nielsn B	20⅝	21⅝
NoCar Gs	12¼	12⅝
NoEOI un	30½	31¼
Nortrp Kl	18½	19½
NW NatG	9⅝	9⅝
NW PuSv	18½	19
Noxe Cp	16⅝	16⅝
Ogilvy M	31	31¼
Ohio Ferr	17¼	18⅝
Ormont	15¼	16⅝
Otter TP	19⅝	20⅝
ver NA	2⅝	3⅛
PCA Int	15⅝	16¼
PabstB r	22½	23
PacGa R	23¼	24½
Pakco	1	1⅛
Parks H	5⅝	6
Pauley P	6⅝	7½
Pearl Mt	13¼	14¼
Pa Enter	18	18½
PnzlOG	13⅝	13⅝
Pepsl BW	18⅝	19⅝
Petran H	14	14¼
Petrolit	43	44
Pettibon	22	23
Piedmt A	5	5½
Pinkrtn	30¼	31¼
Pion HIB	22⅝	23⅝
Pistilin	2⅝	3⅝
Possis Cp	1½	2
Progrp	2⅝	3⅛
PubS NC	11⅝	12
P Bennet	17¼	18½
PutD Cap	7	7¼
Qual Inns	1⅝	2⅛
Ragen Pr	3⅛	3⅝
Rahall C	14⅝	15⅝
Raychm	117	122
Raymnd	14	15
Recog Eq	8⅛	8½
Road Ex	37	37⅝
Robin M	20	21
Roseion	3¼	4
Rouse	4⅝	4⅝
Rus Stov	15⅝	16¼
Sad ler	2¼	2¼
Scan Dat	1⅝	1⅝
Scripps H	33	35
Sels Delt	2⅝	3¼
Seneca F	3⅝	3⅞
SevenUp	31⅝	32½
Shaw Cp	28	29
Snap Tls	26⅝	27
SolidSt Sc	7⅝	8⅝
S CalWal	13½	14¼
SwGa Cp	10⅝	11
SwEl Sv	16½	17¼
Standyn	27	27½
Std Regls	19½	20¼
Stan HPd	16½	17½
Sterlg Str	5⅝	6¼
Strawb Cl	26½	28
Super El	4⅝	5⅛
TIME DC	5	5½
Tampax	34¼	35¼
Tech Pub	18⅝	19⅝
Tecum P	56	58
Tennant	25	27
Tlfny Co	10⅝	10⅝
ToscoCp	4⅝	4⅝
Transo O	12½	13¼
Trico Pd	35	36
Tritn OG	5⅝	5½
Tymshr	15½	16¼
Tyson F	13½	14¼
Un McGll	9¼	10¼
US Surg	12⅝	13⅛
US TrkLn	14½	15
UVa Bks	18⅝	19¼
UpPen P	20½	21
Valley Gs	10½	11
VanD Air	11¼	12
Vance S	4⅝	4⅝
Velcro	8	8⅝
Ventron	43	44
VaN Bnk	20	21
Wads Pu	9	9½
Wsh NG	14⅝	15⅝
Webb Re	10½	11¼
WecoDvl	4 5-16	4 9-16
Welght W	8⅝	9
Weldtrn	1¼	2
Welling M	7	7½
Wall Gar	4½	5¼
Wstn Mfg	1⅝	2⅛
Westmd	49¼	50½
Wdwrd L	25¼	25⅝
Wright W	3¼	4⅛
ZionUt B	25¼	26¼

International Stock Indexes

	Test.	Prev.	1977 High	1977 Low
sterdam	89.60	89.30	90.10	87.00
ussels	105.47	104.99	107.82	103.63
nkfurt	134.94	134.41	141.59	133.41
don 30	407.90	412.70	413.70	358.60
don 500	184.71	185.85	186.23	184.45
an	67.07	67.53	75.05	67.07
is	95.00	94.60	102.90	93.30
ney	430.00	421.27	447.61	419.68
yo (n)	379.45	379.56	384.14	375.24
yo (o)	5059.94	5056.89	5088.70	4928.09
ich	304.40	303.90	311.10	302.80

(n) New. (o) Old.

Tokyo Exchange

March 4, 1977

Stock	Price Yen
Asahi Glass	355
Canon	599
Dai Nip Print	573
Fuji Bank	284
Fuji Photo	835
Hitachi	212
Honda Motor	652
C. Itoh	285
Japan Air Lines	2580
Kansai El Pwr.	825
Kao Soap	852
Kirin Brewery	378
Komatsu	325
Kubota	347
Matsu Ind	638
Matsu E Wks	640
Mitsubi Hvy Ind	127
Mitsubi Corp	491
Mitsui Co.	464
Mitsukoshi	448
Nippon Elec.	291
Sharp	418
Shiseido	1310
Sony Corp	2620
Sumitomo Bank	286
Taisho Marine	310
Takeda	236
Teijin	130
Tokyo Marine	467
Toray	126
Toyota	1230

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London 903.54.33 Long Beach 432.5483
Madrid 671.24.50 Milan 718.886
Montreal 849.11.88 Munich 14.40.76
Naples 738.32.88 New York 371.1760
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Tehran 828331 Vienna 82.43.64
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3rd Prize: $ 180,000.00 4th Prize: $ 120,000.00
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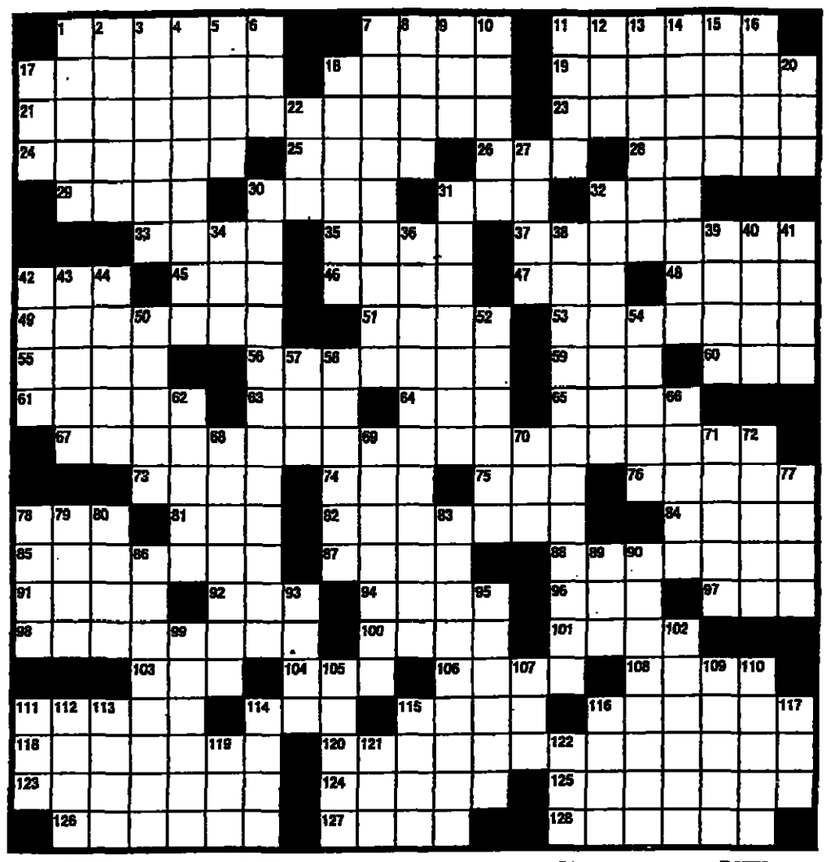
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Street ______
City ______ Zip-Code ______
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

OPERA COMIQUE—By Alfio Micci



ACROSS

1 Crude abodes
7 Skiff
11 Sweetmeat
17 Passed over
18 ——— de Léon
19 Shrub genus
21 Garland film?
23 Holdings
24 Darts
25 Carson et al.
26 Article
28 Despots
29 Gaelic
30 McCrea
31 A West from the East
32 Toper
33 Church calendar
35 Indian prince
37 Lures
42 Nabokov heroine
45 Two make 20
46 Horn tissue
47 Greek letter
48 "Arabian Nights" number
49 Kind of cheese
51 Verb ending
53 Between Wolfgang and Mozart
55 ——— Major
56 Correct
59 Adjective suffix
60 Bachelier here
61 Marina sights
63 Loser to D.D.E.
64 Merry, in Nice
65 Highlander
67 Barnum's line?
73 Abominable Snowman
74 Bounder
75 ———-jongg
76 Germs
78 Trouble
81 Card game
82 Worship
84 Sea growth
85 Wild sheep
87 Spanish boy
88 Ignited
91 Jai ———
92 Guitarist Paul
94 Musical closing
96 Sarge
97 Mrs., in Mexico
98 Fear
100 Maintain
101 Senile
103 ——— poetica
104 "The works"
106 Sediment
108 Sener's aunts
111 Soul
114 Golden or Brenne
115 Remain
116 Tibetan porter
118 Game piece
120 Shaw play?
123 Fiddled badly
124 Reckon
125 Wimpole Street resident
126 Fish repository
127 Slangy denial
128 Not acquired

DOWN

1 Cut
2 Wit
3 Melodic passage
4 Yardsticks
5 Roosevelt and Venturi
6 Campus militants
7 Footwear cords
8 Stigma
9 Chemical prefix
10 Seed coat
11 Birdhouse
12 Violinist Ball
13 Guide
14 Magical treatment?
15 Singer Petina
16 Layer
17 Sweater sizes: Abbr.
18 Toolbox item
20 Fool
22 Ring decision
27 Attend a concert
30 Key words?
31 Famed mime
32 Put up with
34 Fake, for one
36 Only making the grade?
37 ——— up (angry)
38 Weds?
39 Campus figure
40 Go on the road
41 Spanish accents
42 "We'll tak' ———."
43 Colman style
44 Confused
50 Linger
52 Puzzle
54 Shade of green
57 Refuse container
58 Odor
62 Stop
66 Prima ballerinas
69 Extreme
70 Pillbox
71 Cries
72 Trimming tool
77 Actress Thompson
78 "G.I. Jane" of 1962
79 Phnith
80 Alike, in Arles
82 Magnet
86 What I do when hungry?
89 Peruvian city
90 Crest or lights
93 Smoker
95 Operatic heroine
99 Fountain treat
102 Saw-toothed ridge
105 Martial twist
107 Ghent's river
109 Medieval helmet
110 Outpouring
111 Reply: Abbr.
112 Pleasing
113 Regarding
114 "Showboat" skipper
115 Cut
116 Bridge
117 Emmet
119 Comparative ending
121 G.I. address
122 Where: Lat.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

SLOPE COSTA TABE AMID
PIVOT ORLON REMIT INOME
AMENCLOSUREFORAPAINTING
CERT ALONE RUBS SNORES
EST BRINK OATOS SKIMIER
CAVE JACES REAM
MANANA TWOBASEHALLGAMES
ORANGE ROSES NIHIL FULA
TROTS PAULS BEARS CORDY
HOMO ALINE ARETE SUBASE
SWUNGSANDDISSELS REVELED
ITIS SOT POWE
STRIVEDHALFBACKBUTTLES
TRACED CADET CAVED MIKE
AUDEN TIRES SOPHS DAVIT
FRIAR TORO SAPOR CEMENT
FORTHEPRICEOFONESWEDGE
ORET ROLEO HATE
STOURS EWHOS BLAKE WEB
ATLARGE OLET SLATE RALS
DUPLICATESKEPTINRESERVE
IDEES CAMEA OWNCY ORIEL
BYES TOSS ADDED BRASS

CROSSWORD PUZZLE ENTHUSIASTS...

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Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Country _____

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	17	63	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	10	50	Showers
ANKARA	2	36	Cloudy
ATHENS	16	61	Overcast
BEIRUT	13	54	Cloudy
BELGRADE	11	52	Overcast
BERLIN	10	50	Overcast
BRUSSELS	11	52	Overcast
BUCHAREST	11	52	Hazy
BUDAPEST	10	50	Overcast
CASABLANCA	21	70	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	6	43	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	21	70	Clear
DUBLIN	9	48	Overcast
EDINBURGH	9	48	Clear
FLORENCE	12	54	Hazy
FRANKFURT	12	54	Overcast
GENEVA	18	64	Variable
HELSINKI	—10	14	Snow
ISTANBUL	4	39	Rain
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Clear
LISBON	18	64	Clear
LONDON	12	54	Clear
LOS ANGELES	14	57	Clear
MADRID	18	64	Clear
MIAMI	25	77	Cloudy
MILAN	10	50	Hazy
MONTREAL	—3	27	Cloudy
MOSCOW	—8	18	Cloudy
MUNICH	14	57	Rain
NEW YORK	2	36	Showers
NICE	15	59	Clear
OSLO	—1	30	Hazy
PARIS	12	54	Overcast
PRAGUE	11	52	Rain
ROME	14	57	Hazy
SOFIA	7	45	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	1	34	Snow
TEHRAN	24	75	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	13	55	Snow
TUNIS	22	72	Clear
VIENNA	8	46	Rain
WARSAW	8	46	Overcast
WASHINGTON	13	55	Cloudy
ZURICH	16	61	Clear

(Yesterday's readings U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

March 4, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT (d)—daily; (w)- weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i) -irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd.:
— (d) Baerbond SF948.05
— (d) Conbar SF702
— (d) Grobar SF631
— (d) Stockbar SF859

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— OSF Fund SF24.42
— Crossbow Fund SF4.96
— ITF Fund N.V. $7.52

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l. $14.56
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $7.59

CREDIT SUISSE:
(d) Actions Suisses SF269.75
— (d) Canasec SF519
— (d) C.S Fonds-Bonds SF75
— (d) C.S Fonds-Int'l SF97.75
— (d) Energie-Valor SF98.75
— (d) Usec. SF851
— (d) Europa-Valor SF134.75

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT
— (d) Concentra DM19.30
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM75.90

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $19.13
— (d) Fidelity Dur. Sygs. Tr $54.68
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $16.05
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $35.08
— (w) Fidelity World Fd $12.64

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED.
— (w) Barry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $36.26
— (w) G T Dollar Fund $6.19

JARDINE FLEMING
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $58.62
— (r) Jard Sth East Asia $12.36

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT c.p. 178, Geneva 11:
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF441
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF358

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS Ltd
— (w) U.S Dollar Fund $101.08
— (w) Sterling Fund $102.10

SEPEO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $13.36

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw & Est. SF1,544.50
— (r) Securswiss SF964

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor SF466.25
— (d) Intervalor SF63.50
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF415
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser SF253.75
— (d) Unly Bond Select SF85.75
— (d) Universal Fund SF93.25

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
— (d) Amca U.S Sh. SF32.25
— (d) Bond Invest SF74.25
— (d) Convert-Invest SF81.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh. SF112
— (d) Foreg Swiss Sh. SF23.50
— (d) Globinvest SF65
— (d) Pacific Invest SF83.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest SF329
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh SF145.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est. SF176

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlantikfonds DM14.30
— (d) Europafonds DM37.20
— (d) Unifonds DM17.75
— (d) Unirenta DM41.10
— (d) Unispecial L DM61.86

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $6.80
(w) Transcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $8.01
Austral Select Pd $1.36
(w) Brownbivest $15.39
(d) Capitas Rentinvest LF1,15?
(d) Cifadal Fund $2.85
(i) Cleveland Offshore Pd $913.84
(w) Convert Fd Int A Crrts $8.17
(w) Convert Fd Int B Certs $13.36
(d) Convert Bond Pd N V $9.40
(w) D.G.G. $38.44
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div) $9.84
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $13.74
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $11.81
(w) Europe Obligations LF1,068
(w) First Intern'l Fd $132.05
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec $130.97
(d) First Nat'l City Fund $36.51
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr SF1,789
(d) Formula Selection Fd SF69.87
(d) Founditalia $9.55
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interinfo DM42.20
(d) Fund of N Y (ex-div.) $9.54
(w) Future Australia Fd Aus.$7.06
(w) Guardian Gr Fd, Int'l $7.70
(w) Harding Intl Fd $9.19
(w) HausmannRidge NV $1,715 S/S
(i) H.O.I.T Robet $25.47
(d) Icofund $9.85
(d) Interfund S.A. $8.85
(w) Intermarket Fund $123.61
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $23.39
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $5.34
(r) Invest Atlantique $38.23
(d) Italamerica S.A Fund $7.73
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $6.95
(r) Japan Growth Fund $19.22
(g) Japan Selection Fund $48.38
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $22.15
(d) KB Income Fund LF1,591
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int F $11.15
(w) Kleinwort Bens Jap F $26.34
(r) Leverage Cap Hold $32.60
(w) Luxfund $19.78
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd $29.33
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $9.91
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $1.27
(d) Neuwirth Inv Fund $1.53
(w) Nippon Fund $49.27
(w) Nor Amer Inv Fund $8.09
(w) Nor. Amer Bank Fd $5.77
(w) N.A.M.F. $69.25
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $22.20
(d) Renta Fund LF1,584
(d) Rentinvest LF654
(c) Safe Trust Fund $10.53
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF97.85
Share Realty N V SF15.51
Share International N.V $4.98
(w) SMH Special Fund UM83.20
(d) Soros Fund $209.24
(w) Talent Global Fund $9.44
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold (Sea) $30.34
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold N V $41.61
(w) Transpacific Fund $23.79
(w) United Cap Inv Fd $2.98
(d) U.S Trust Invest Fd $10.85
(w) Western Growth Fd $5.64
(w) Western Hedge Fund $1,285.05
(w) West Proprietary N.V $1,406.97
(d) World Equity Grth Fd $395.36
(w) Worldwide Securities $51.50
(w) Worldwide Special $3,722.68

UM - Deutsche Mark. * - Ex-dividend. † - New N.A - Not available: BF - Belgian francs, LF - Luxembourg francs; SF - Swiss francs; + - Offer prices, a - Asked: b - old Change P.V $10 to $1 per unit S/S - Stock Split.

BOOKS

MAJESTY

Elizabeth II and the House of Windsor

By Robert Lacey. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. Illustrated. 349 pp. $12.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

LET's not argue over whether monarchies are excusable, let alone necessary, in this so-called age of the common man. "There can be no society," Emile Durkheim once wrote, "which does not feel the need of upholding and reaffirming at regular intervals the collective sentiments and the collective ideas which make its unity and personality." For England that need continues to be fulfilled by the constitutional monarchy now presided over for 25 years by Queen Elizabeth II of the House of Windsor.

If you can't accept that, don't bother reading Robert Lacey's "Majesty: Elizabeth II and the House of Windsor." Lacey, a popular historian, has no quarrel with monarchy. He is polite to the royal family without being overly deferential. He respects its privacy even though "Majesty" is not handicapped by being "official." His most critical comment is his revelation that at least until August, 1941, the Duke of Windsor—he who had lately been King Edward VIII—maintained contact with German representatives by telegram about the possibilities of collaborating with the Nazis in the event of England's invasion. And this he tells us as circumspectly as possible.

The closest he comes to questioning the Queen's necessity is by intelligently defining her function: "...There is method in the madness by which supreme power is accorded to someone who is, in practice, almost totally powerless. For when seasoned British politicians in the third quarter of the 20th century go on their knees before an unassuming mother of four, whose natural inclination has consistently been for a quiet life in the country surrounded by horses and dogs, it is because her function is to keep power in proportion to life as a whole. The mighty have only been lent power for a season. Its true home is elsewhere, and all the glory, pomp and circumstance accorded to Queen Elizabeth II is, essentially, no more than the respect which, in a democracy, is the ultimate right of the most humble individual. Majesty, in her terms, is the majesty of the common man, and she also embodies the hope that at the center of the vast, impersonal machinery of the modern state, might lie an ordinary human being, living and breathing like everyone else."

In short, this is a sympathetic view of the monarchy whose premise is that the Queen plays a positive role in the imagination of the reader. On the other hand, if you do dream of the Queen—and you are scarcely alone if you do, since according to Lacey, "of all world personalities she is the one surveys have shown as being the most dreamed about." ("And of those dreams, the vast majority are of taking tea with her.")—I would imagine you will find "Majesty" to be pleasant enough reading.

Lacey has a graceful way of balancing the trivial gossip with the gossip that matters. He covers the major events of Elizabeth's life—the abdication of her Uncle David, King Edward VIII, and his subsequent ill-treatment of his family; the accession of her father as George VI and his painful struggle to surmount his shyness and tendency to stammer; her courtship and marrigae with Phillip, Duke of Edinburgh; her sister Margaret's romantic crises with Group Captain Townsend and Anthony Armstrong-Jones, and, of course, her own accession to the throne and gradual strengthening of the monarchy.

Yet he never lets the Queen's personal qualities out of his sight, even when he describes her role in such weighty affairs of state as the Suez crisis and the selection of a new prime minister following the Profumo crisis. He reveals that she interviewed Harold Macmillan in his hospital bed during the consultations that produced the Earl of Home as Macmillan's successor as PM. He tells us that Harold Wilson, after he had become "Elizabeth II's first socialist prime minister," found her positively "supportive—consoling even . . . the one working colleague . . . to whom he could take his problems without feeling he might be sharpening a knife for his own back."

This is the sort of intelligence that may send prickles up and down the spine of someone who has dreamed of having tea with the Queen—this and the news that she is a weight watcher, that she enjoys playing charades and listening to the theme music from "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid," and that when you are invited for a weekend at Sandringham House, in Norfolk, "you find yourself with uncanny frequency encountering a figure in a headscarf in one of the corridors chopping up meat (for her dogs), and you are not quite sure how you should address the Queen of Britain and Northern Ireland in such circumstances." After all, it's the next best thing to having the dream of tea come true.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 250 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

This week		Last week	Weeks on list
1	Trinity, by Leon Uris	1	40
2	Raise the Titanic! by Clive Cussler	2	12
3	The Crash of '79, by Paul E. Erdman	3	11
4	Sleeping Murder, by Agatha Christie	4	23
5	The Users, by Joyce Haber.	6	9
6	Storm Warning, by Jack Higgins	5	21
7	Slapstick, by Kurt Vonnegut jr.	8	23
8	Ceremony of the Innocent, by Taylor Caldwell	7	11
9	Voyage, by Sterling Hayden	10	4
10	October Light, by John Gardner	9	4

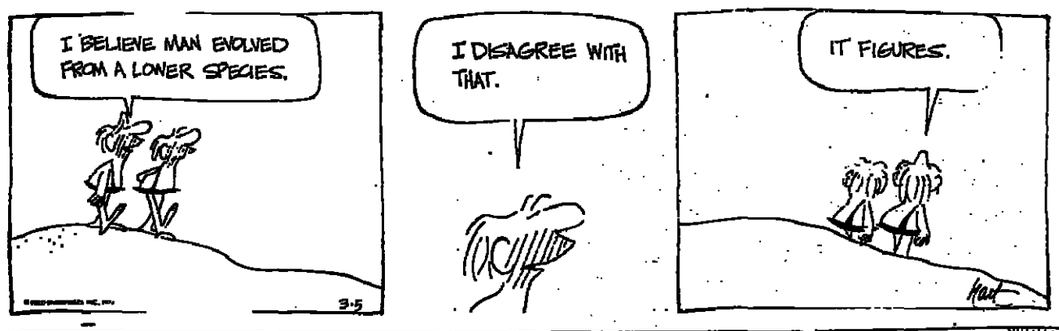
GENERAL

1	Roots, by Alex Haley	1	21
2	Passages, by Gail Sheehy.	2	36
3	Your Erroneous Zones, by Wayne W. Dyer	3	27
4	The Grass Is Always Greener Over the Septic Tank, by Erma Bombeck...	4	19
5	Blind Ambition, by John W. Dean 3d	5	17
6	The Hite Report, by Shere Hite	6	14
7	Howard Hughes, the Hidden Years, by James Phelan	—	1
8	The Right and the Power, by Leon Jaworski	7	23
9	Changing, by Liv Ullmann.	—	1
10	Letters of E. B. White, edited by Dorothy Lobrano Guth	—	3

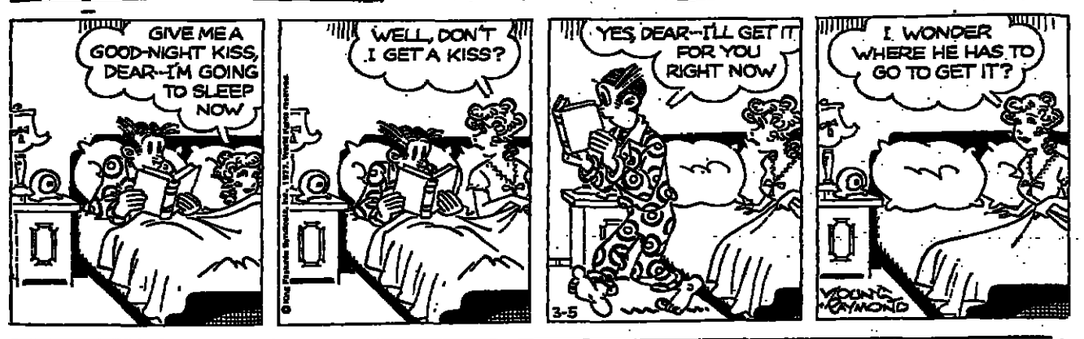
PEANUTS



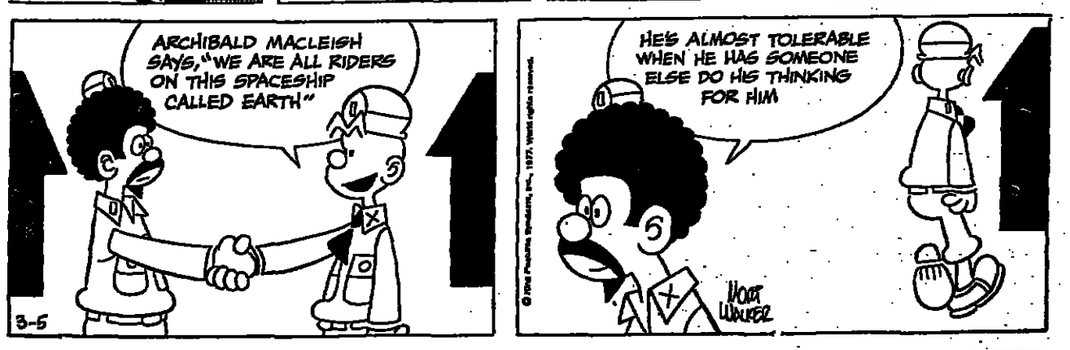
B.C.



BLONDIE



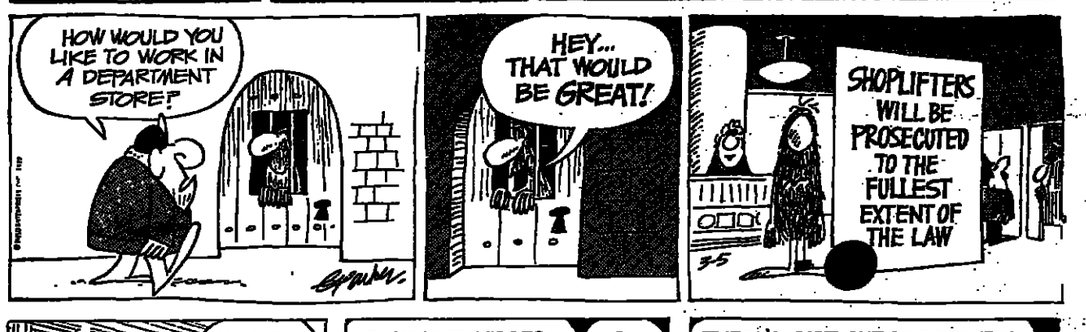
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CHIRB

NADDY

ROTTET

ARIVED



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the surprise answer here: "○○○○"

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: VILLA LEAVE HANDED CALICO
Answer: "I've ached—to have accomplished something!"—"ACHIEVED"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office" "Printed in Great Britain"

هكذا من الأصل

At Skating Championships

ussians Take Ice Dancing

March 4 (UPI).—yeva and Andrei Mi- the Soviet Union per- pellbinding free dance he theme of life and n the ice dance title 'orld Figure Skating hips.

iet pair danced in ison through a four- am to collect a per- ordinals and 207.82

British champions Janet Thompson and Warren Maxwell placed second with 24 ordinals and 201.66 points, and European bronze medal-winners Natalya Linichuk and Gennady Karponosov of the Soviet Union were third with 28 ordinals and 199.92 points.

"My program was very difficult to perform because it was in four different parts, each expressing a different mood," the 21-year-old Moiseyeva said. "The general theme was life and death."

Moiseyeva said she trained very hard on the program, spending five hours a day on skating and two on choreography.

In contrast to the dramatic program of Moiseyeva and Minenkov, Thompson and Maxwell gave a bright and breezy performance more in the traditional ballroom dance style.

The Britons were ecstatic after the performance and said they were happy with the results.

Bright and Breezy

In fourth place were European runners-up Krisztina Regoeczy and Andraas Sallay of Hungary with 29—200.70, followed by a third Soviet pair, Marina Zuyeva and Andrei Vitman, with 45—194.66.

Canadian champions Susan Carscallen and Eric Gillies placed sixth with 58—188.90, followed by Kay Barsdell and Kenneth Foster of Britain with 65—187.22 and Czechoslovakians Liliana Rehakova and Stanislav Drastich with 73—184.98.

U.S. champions Judi Genovesi and Kent Weigle, who placed ninth with 77—183.27, said that they were happy to break into the top 10.

Earlier, Vladimir Kovalyov of the Soviet Union won the men's short program to lead at the halfway mark in the individual men's figure skating event.

Dramatic Program

Kovalyov, runner-up in last year's world and Olympic competitions and this year's European championships, skated a strong, highly dramatic program to win a near perfect 10 ordinals and 85.64 points.

In second place was European champion Jan Hoffmann of East Germany, who gave a technically excellent but less expressive performance for 17 ordinals and 83.56 points.

U.S. champion Charles Tickner was in third with 36.5—80.08 after a lively performance skated to a tango rhythm.

The 18 competitors from 12 countries participating in the men's event performed seven required elements during the two-minute short program, which count for 20 per cent of the total competition.

The compulsory figure event, held yesterday, counts for 30 per cent. Free skating, scheduled for tomorrow, counts 50 per cent.



United Press International.

Moiseyeva and Andrei Minenkov during free dance.



Associated Press.

The French rugby team training for its match against Scotland at Parc des Princes.

Rugby Finale Draws Excitement

By Bob Donahue

PARIS, March 4 (IHT).—England winds up its remarkable European rugby season tomorrow in Cardiff, where it has an outside chance to win the Triple Crown for the first time since 1960. France hosts Scotland and Ireland is idle.

Rarely has the Five Nations championship generated as much excitement. A duel at the top between unofficial world leader Wales and a maturing French team with supreme ambition has materialized, as expected. But Ireland, by slumping, and especially England, by intruding in the Wales-France duel, have added surprises.

"Magical" is the way England's revival is being described, after the English ended last year with four straight losses and a dismal 1970s record of 20 championship games lost, 2 drawn and only 6 won.

On opening day Jan. 15, under new captain Roger Uttley, England whipped Scotland 26-6. In Cardiff, Wales strained against Ireland in the first half but accelerated to win 25-9.

On Feb. 5, the second of the five Saturdays, France convincingly beat Wales, 16-9, in what had been billed as the year's big match but turned out to be the first of several big ones. England squeezed through in Dublin, 4-0, leaving its real power in doubt.

That mostly evaporated two weeks ago at Twickenham. Although on balance it may be concluded that France was at less than fair disadvantage throughout, Uttley's forwards definitely had a famous day losing 4-3 as their backs threw away points in missed tries and penalties. Scotland meanwhile beat visiting Ireland, 21-18.

Now it is Wales' turn to fight off the English. Home advantage, along with better goalkicking and still-prestigious attackers behind a reinforced pack, may save the Welsh from their first loss at Arms Park since France beat them there in 1968. The test should be conclusive for England's new reputation.

The Welsh supremacy of the 1970s is being maintained by aging backfield stars, in an aura of impending decline which adds spice to the five-way proceedings this year. J.P.R. Williams, still widely regarded as the world's best fullback, was stymied in Paris last month, as were wings Gerald Davies and J.J. Williams. Scrum-half Gareth Edwards was scarcely seen.

Flyhalf Phil Bennett, this year's Welsh captain, faces a match inside the match tomorrow. He and England captain Uttley are believed to be the main contenders for the top job in world rugby —captainship of the British Lions, who go to New Zealand in May.

An inspirational players' player with the face for the job—approving appraisals range from "craggy" to "lugubrious-looking" and just plain "ugly"—Uttley lacks the strategic flair of Bennett, who has been having a sparkling season outside the championship. The Lions selectors will name their man at the end of this month.

Before then, Wales will go to Scotland and France to Ireland for the final games on March 19. France has a just better-than-even postwar record in Dublin, while Murrayfield happens to be the place where Wales does the least well. So if Wales and France win tomorrow, the bottom teams will have an opportunity to do some wicked spoiling two weeks from now.

The Triple Crown, a mythical but nonetheless coveted reward for the British or Irish team which wins all three games against fellow home countries (France excluded), can now go only to England or Wales. Wales has won it four times since England's last success 17 years ago.

The French, while being as quiet about it as they can, are thinking back to 1968 when France won its only Grand Slam since Five Nations play started in 1910. The term means a sweep of all of a country's four games, something which has only happened seven times in the last 30 years. A player on a Grand Slam team has made a lifelong investment in useful glory.

The only sweeps since 1968 have been by Wales, in 1971 and 1976. Previous winners since the war were Ireland in 1948, Wales in 1950 and 1952, and England in 1957.

If Scotland and Ireland let the French get away with it this year, the Lions' summer tour of New Zealand will have less claim than usual to the status of de facto world championship. New Zealand is scheduled to come to France in the fall.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing had French captain Jacques Fouroux and chief forward Jean-Pierre Bastiat—respectively 5-foot-4 and 6-foot-6—to lunch at the Elysée yesterday. There was no question of the Scots taking tea with Queen Elizabeth, who is away in New Zealand—perhaps preparing that Lions tour.

Giscard d'Estaing urged his team to beat Scotland in style—with "panache." For, as Scottish captain Ian McGeechan remarked the other day, French play has been dull this year. The game against Scotland is awaited by many French critics as a last chance for the present French halves and three-quarters to prove they are worthy of their forwards.

The Scots remain deprived, by their own decision, of the key man in their pack, lock Gordon Brown. He is nearing the end of a three-month suspension for fighting. Jean-Pierre Rives, the French flanker, himself threw a mighty punch on the field at Avignon last Sunday, albeit after extreme provocation. The French have put off disciplinary action until after tomorrow's match—a decision as yet unexplained.

Conteh vs. Hutchins

Boxers Retrospective Before Match for Title

By Bernard Kirsch

LIVERPOOL, March 4 (IHT).—This was the wrong business for making plans. Out of necessity, boxers John Conteh and Len Hutchins have become patient fellows.

Tomorrow night, in a fight arena built on the site of a graveyard, champion Conteh will move £100,000 ($170,000) closer to retirement and challenger Hutchins will have his second crack at half the world light-heavyweight title, the World Boxing Council version. They will meet in a 15-round championship fight put together by the grace and money of U.S. television.

The fight package, which includes a six-rounder with Olympic light-heavyweight gold-medalist Leon Spinks, will bring only $20,000 to Hutchins. He really does not care; he is happy to be here, even though this port city is Conteh's hometown. Hutchins said, "It's really about time lady luck got on my side."

Luck came to the Detroit athlete when Conteh's original opponent, Miguel Cuello, hurt himself in training. Unexpectedly, somebody really wanted Hutchins and he was thankful. Usually he is an unwanted man, a boxer too good to find foes, says his manager. Luckily, Hutchins was in training to defend his U.S. heavyweight crown. Better to be world light-heavy champ than U.S. heavyweight kingpin.

Stopped in 13 Rounds

Hutchins, 28, also was the chosen man because he was No. 5 in the ratings. His record, 27 victories, 2 losses, said he was good, but not unbeatable. The world's other light-heavyweight titleholder, Argentine Victor Galindez, had stopped him in 13 rounds in Argentina in an arena where the fans flipped lit cigarettes at him when he entered the ring.

"After the loss," Hutchins said yesterday in his hotel room bordering the ancient docks here, "I was running around in a mental daze. The loss caused me to take a look at my life. It made me start to live cleaner, to change my lifestyle.

"I knew all I had to do was wait, and that things come in due time. Okay, with people it comes just like that," said Hutchins, snapping his fingers.

"Why? I don't know. It's just some guys are lucky, that's all."

Good fortune came to John Conteh—good looking, a thinker and a talker, a showman when he has to be—because he had a good jab, a fine hook, a potent right. Just like that, at age 23, he was the world champion and he spoke about retiring in a few years as the world ran after him to give him money. There was more to life than just 15 rounds. He will be 26 in May; in the last 18 months he has gone nowhere. Just two fights for an overall 29-1 record.

He smashed his hand in a nothing fight in Scranton, Pa., the Liverpool of the United States. And then there were managerial problems and legal hassles, and this was not the way it was supposed to be, this was not the success story of the once-poor boy, one of 10 children of a black father and white mother.

"Two years taken away," he says. "I could have done it all by now. But I don't want to dwell on the past, only think of the present."

Easier to say than do. Conteh says his original intentions were to stay in the ring five, six years and then get out "with all your faculties." He said, "Fighters are like a corporate structure, and five years should be enough for exploitation. Boxing is commercialist, packaging. A boxer's a commodity inside and outside the ring.

"I don't know, maybe Ali, Monzon just like it. That's why they're in it so long. But boxing's like an orange—you squeeze it until what more can you get out of it."

Leon Spinks, now a heavyweight, is no different. He has his plans as to where he is going. There's the heavyweight title, but he does not want to step into the shoes of former champ Joe Frazier. He bought his own pair today after having won his fist pro bout wearing the shoes that Frazier had on the night he wipped Muhammad Ali. He will break in the new equipment against Peter Freeman, "The Bolton Bomber," who has a 12-8 record and an available chin. His plans are to keep it hidden.

ockey, Basketball Results

llege Basketball

Thursday's Results

EAST

65, Alfred 33.

SOUTH

st La. 90, Nichols St. 85.

MIDWEST

78, Northwestern 68.
an 87, Illinois 72.
ota 64, Wisconsin 61.
e 78, Michigan St. 69.

WEST

do St. 82, Texas-El Paso 57.
St. 75, Oregon 73 (o't).
ary's (Cal.) 104, Portland 86.
D. 93, Nevada-Reno 84.
rd 88, California 66.
gton 86, Washington St. 52.
ng 82, New Mexico 64.

PLAYOFFS

Southwest Conference
(Second Round)

n 90, Texas A & M 77.
Tech 68, Baylor 57.

Big Eight Conference
(Semifinals)

s 90, Oklahoma 75.
St. 80, Kansas 67.

antic Coast Conference
(First Round)

n 82, Duke 74.
a 59, Wake Forest 57.
rolina St. 82, Maryland 72.

Metro Seven Conference
(First Round)

a Tech 73, Florida St. 67.
ssi 85, St. Louis 66.
ia St. 94, Tulane 80.

ECAC-New England
(First Round)

Cross 89, Connecticut 77.
mac 44, Fairfield 31.

ECAC-Metro
(First Round)

hn's 72, Manhattan 64.
Holt 71, Army 71.

WHA Standings

EAST

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Quebec	37	25	1	75	272	235
Cincinnati	31	28	2	65	279	231
Indianapolis	27	29	7	61	209	233
New England	27	34	6	60	218	244
Birmingham	25	37	2	52	227	240
X-Minnesota	19	18	5	43	136	139

WEST

Houston	38	19	6	82	249	185
Winnipeg	35	27	2	72	238	237
San Diego	33	27	3	69	212	212
Calgary	29	31	5	57	195	206
Edmonton	26	36	2	54	179	234
Phoenix	24	37	3	51	222	280

X—Team disbanded.

Thursday's Results

Edmonton 5, Winnipeg 4 (Patenaude, Ketola, Long, Hedberg, Maier; Plett 2, Sather, Ullman).

Calgary 4, Birmingham 2 (Fowis 3, Deadmarsh; Gallant, Henderson).

NHL Results

Thursday's Results

Buffalo 7, Los Angeles 2 (McAdam, Hajt, Perreault, Robert, Ramsay, Spencer, Gare; Dionne, Chippindale).
N.Y. Islanders 4, Detroit 2 (Harris 2, Henning, Drouin; Hextall, Bloom).
Boston 4, N.Y. Rangers 1 (R. Smith 2, Schmautz, Park; Gilbert).
Montreal 5, Pittsburgh 1 (Shutt 2, Seward, Jarvis, Lafleur; Blanchin).
Philadelphia 5, Vancouver 2 (Leach, MacLeish, Barber, Lapointe, Dailey; Seddeuer, Bilgist).
Washington 7, Chicago 4 (Charron 2, Collins, Riley, Bailey, Lalonde, Meehan; Harrison, Martin, Koroll, Russell).

NBA Results

Thursday's Result

Golden State 121, Philadelphia 119 (Barry 33, Wilkes 28; Collins 33, Erving 25).

In NHL Action

Canucks' Goaltender Finds Flyers Too Much to Handle

PHILADELPHIA, March 4 (UPI).—Vancouver goalie Cesare Maniago said he thought he could hold the Philadelphia Flyers to two goals in their National Hockey League contest last night. But the Flyers kept sending the puck at Maniago, and eventually posted a 5-2 victory.

"We've been playing well lately," Maniago said. "I was confident tonight. I thought I could have kept them down to two goals."

The 38-year-old goalie protested a goal scored in the final period by the Flyers' Bob Dailey, claiming Rick MacLeish was in the crease. However, the goal made little difference at the time because Philadelphia was ahead, 4-1.

Ron Sedlauer put Vancouver in front 1-0 in the first period, but the Flyers, behind Reggie Leach's 26th goal of the season, tied the game 1-1.

Canucks coach Orland Kurtenbach said, "We did a good job in the first period. However, when we got down 3-1, the weight of our opponents was on our heads and we never generated much after that."

With 59 seconds left in the first period, MacLeish sent in the go-ahead goal for the Flyers over the shoulders of Maniago.

Rick Lapointe opened the second period with a goal, and a goal by Bill Barber widened the gap to give the Flyers a 4-1 lead at 15:07.

Canadiens 5, Penguins 1

At Montreal, NHL leading goal-scorer Steve Shutt fired in his 51st and 52d goals of the season as the Canadiens extended their undefeated streak to 20 games by defeating Pittsburgh, 5-1.

Shutt scored first on a power play to give Montreal a 1-0 lead at 6:38 of the opening period. Wayne Bianchin tied the score 1-1 at 14:44 of the same period, but less than three minutes later Guy Lafleur scored what proved to be the winner on another power play. It was the 50th power-play goal for Montreal, who also made it 28 games in a row without a loss at home.

Islanders 4, Red Wings 2

At Detroit, Billy Harris scored two third-period goals to give the New York Islanders a 4-2 victory over the Red Wings.

The Islanders jumped off to a 2-0 lead in the first period with Lorne Henning scoring at 3:06 and Jude Drouin at 12:03.

Sabres 7, Kings 2

At Buffalo, defenseman Bill Hajt, who had only scored 16 points this season, tallied a goal and added two assists to lead the Sabres to a 7-2 victory over Los Angeles.

The loss snapped the Kings' seven-game unbeaten streak in their fifth game in six nights.

Capitals 7, Black Hawks 4

At Landover, Md., Guy Charron scored two goals and added an equal number of assists in leading Washington to a 7-4 victory over Chicago.

Charron set up linemate Ace Bailey at 4:12 of the third period to snap a 3-3 tie and then tallied the gamewinner with his 32d goal of the year less than two minutes later. Charron staked the Caps to a 3-1 lead just 55 seconds into the second period as he converted a sharp pass from Bailey.

Bruins 4, Rangers 1

At New York, Rick Smith's two goals paced a four-goal second-period barrage which enabled Boston to defeat the Rangers, 4-1, despite the 400th goal of Rod Gilbert's NHL career.

In NBA Action

Golden State's Big Forwards Provide 76er Heartbreaker

OAKLAND, Calif., March 4 (UPI).—The Golden State Warriors got the big plays from their forwards last night to win an overtime struggle from a Philadelphia team that has lost three last-second heartbreakers in a row.

Golden State won, 121-119, the lone NBA game last night as good Warrior defense on three separate last-gasp plays saved the victory.

It was 109-all when Jamaal Wilkes was called for an offensive foul and left the game with 19 seconds to play in regulation time. Philadelphia worked for a good last shot but tough defense by Derrek Dickey, who replaced Wilkes, forced Philadelphia's George McGinnis to miss from the corner.

A Julius Erving stuff made it 119-117 for the 76ers with a minute to go in overtime, but Charles Dudley tied it with two free throws with 49 seconds left. Darryl Dawkins, the 76ers center tried a stuff shot but was blocked by three Warriors and Dickey then hit two free throws to make it 121-119.

Again Philadelphia tried to set up the last shot. Erving drove on Rick Barry, who deflected the ball into the corner. Erving missed badly from there at the buzzer.

"When we play defense like we did tonight, we can play with anyone," said an elated Barry after the game. If we get in the right frame of mind, I still feel we are the best team in the league.

"I did not have any set plan what I would do with Erving on the last play," Barry continued. "I never know what he is going to do, so I just try to react. But I was hoping he would try to drive and that he would put the ball on the court. I was able to knock it away. Sometimes something like that works and sometimes it doesn't."

Kuhn Approves Lindblad Sale

NEW YORK, March 4 (UPI).—Baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn yesterday approved the sale by Oakland owner Charles Finley of relief pitcher Paul Lindblad to the Texas Rangers for $400,000.

In a five-page statement, Kuhn said, "I am far from convinced that there is not a plan to substantially liquidate the assets of the Oakland club. Significantly, Mr. Finley failed to deny the very troublesome evidence that he has engaged in negotiations in 1976 and 1977 for cash sales of the contracts of some of his club's finest players. . .

"On the other hand, I am satisfied on the basis of the evidence developed . . . that the sale of Lindblad's contract to Texas should not be disapproved by the commissioner under the major league agreement and rules."

Hunt Has Lead Post In Grand Prix Race

JOHANNESBURG, March 4 (UPI).—James Hunt of Britain in a McLaren won pole position yesterday at the head of the grid for Saturday's South African Grand Prix.

His best lap was only 0.05 seconds better than Brazilian Carlos Pace in a Brabham, Austrian Nikk Lauda in a Ferrari was third at the end of two days of official practice at the Kyalami track.

Borg Forming New Reputation

From Wire Dispatches

MPHIS, March 4.—In two days, usually mannered Bjorn Borg has formed a reputa- in tennis as a man to be reckoned with. protest on Wednesday brought the ejection linesman, and a public-address announcer's reference yesterday to that incident caused nnouncer's dismissal.

orn Borg and his opponent, Britton John , were introduced at the start of their rfinal match yesterday, announcer Lou rean jr. said:

Jorn Borg, who last night beat Jeff Boro- and one linesman . . ."

rg was not amused.

was stupid of the announcer to say that," said afterward. "I was trying to forget all t what happened Wednesday night, but when nade the announcement today I was unable oncentrate in the whole set. I was very mad very disappointed."

ter he was told that Boudreau had been issed for the remark, Borg settled down and atched Lloyd with little trouble.

urnament director Peter Curtis said he had hoice in the matter. "The introduction was lled for. We had reprimanded him earlier the tournament because of several other gs he said . . ."

oudreau, the son of former baseball star Boudreau of the Cleveland Indians, said he hired to announce the tournament for $400. said he received the entire fee when he was issed.

org, 20, of Sweden, had been known for his of temperament on the court. On Wednes- night, linesman Edgar Bran called a foot- lt on the tournament's top seed, who then ed the official and demanded and received ejection from the game.

org, asked yesterday if his conduct at the mphis tournament indicated a change in his al temperament, said, "Yes, in the future ay open my mouth. I'm not a machine."

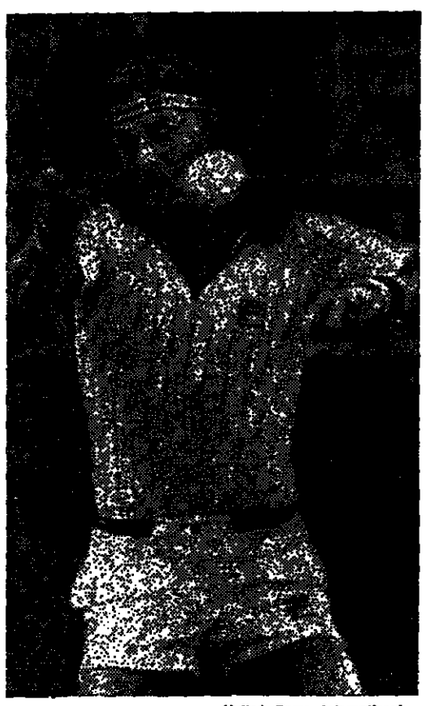
ther third-round winners were fourth-seeded an Gottfried, who beat Tom Gorman, 6-2, 6-1; th-seeded Mark Cox over Sandy Mayer, 6-7, 6-4; Fred McNair over Colin Dibley, 6-3, 6-1, Jose Higueras over Byron Bertram, 7-5, 6-0.

Evert Moves Up

IAN FRANCISCO, March 4 (UPI).—No. 1-Seed Chris Evert breezed by Kathy Harter, 6-1, 6-0, last night to move into the quarterfinals of the $100,000 Virginia Slims of San Francisco Tennis Tournament.

Evert will meet Betty Stove of the Netherlands in the quarterfinals.

Rosemary Casals defeated Kerry Reid of Australia, 6-2, 6-3, in an earlier match.



United Press International.

Borg returns to Lloyd.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

An Internal Affair

WASHINGTON.—The "human rights" issue in the Soviet Union has the Kremlin terribly upset. The question is why? I posed this problem to my good friend Gregor, a minor functionary at the Soviet Embassy with high KGB connections.

"Gregor," I said "why on earth are you people so excited about a few malcontents in your country? Surely you, as the first or second most powerful nation in the world, can stand a little criticism from a few dissidents who march to a different drummer."



Buchwald

"Is personal matter and none of your business!" Gregor said sourly.

"I'm not chiding you, Gregor, for your stand," I said. "I'm just curious why the full power of the state has come down with such force on a handful of men. Is the Communist system so fragile that it can't allow one or two people to complain about the political condition in your country?"

Gregor scowled. "Do you want détente or don't you want détente?"

"Of course, I want détente."

"Then stop asking me such stupid questions."

"Gregor, that's no way to talk to a friend who gave you an entire set of blueprints for the Edsel. I'm trying to understand what makes your leaders tick. Why do you keep arresting people for speaking out for a little more freedom?"

"There is no such thing as a little freedom," Gregor said. "There is either freedom or no freedom. America wants to destroy us with freedom."

"We do not," I protested. "We like you just the way you are, but frankly, you're very boring people. You keep saying the same thing over and over again. It's nice to hear a fresh voice from Moscow every once in a while, even if he doesn't have a following."

"How do you know he doesn't have a following?"

"I just assumed it," I said. "I can't believe, from what I read in the Soviet press, that these people are nothing more than maniacs who belong in mental institutions. Do they have many supporters in your country?"

"We don't know and we're not going to find out," Gregor said.

"Gregor, you sound frightened. Do you really believe that a few writers and scientists would drive you into a free state?"

"Not a free state—a capitalist state. We don't want any part of capitalism."

"I don't blame you. It's a messy system. We have gas shortages, coffee at $3 a pound, and you can't even find a parking place when you want it. But surely Sakharov and Ginsburg and a few others, don't have it in their power to make the Soviet Union a capitalist country."

"Maybe yes—maybe no. But that is for us to decide. Just because we buy your wheat does not give your President an excuse to write to one of our traitors."

"President Carter didn't mean any harm. He answers all his mail. It's a habit he picked up when he was selling peanuts."

Gregor hit his fist on the table. "Well, we won't stand for it. How would you like it if Brezhnev wrote to one of your dissidents, Ronald Reagan?"

"I wouldn't mind, but I don't think Reagan would like it. He might want to run for President in 1980 and a letter from Brezhnev would kill his chances."

"Why should Americans care what we do to our writers and scientists?" he shouted at me.

"That's a good question, Gregor. We shouldn't care but we do. I guess you could call it one of our weaknesses. We hate to see people anywhere locked up for their thoughts. If you were a fascist country many of us would feel the same way."

Gregor stared at me. "This is your last warning. Stay out of our internal affairs, or else."

I refused to blink. "Don't threaten me, Gregor, or I'll get President Carter to write Sakharov another letter."

White-Elephant Trove

BANGKOK, March 4 (Reuters).—Three white elephants—considered good omens—have been found in southern and southeast Thailand, a government official reported.

Mary Blume

Has Greece turned out to be as Melina Mercouri dreamed during her long exile? 'Has anyone ever had a lover who gave you everything you dreamed of?'

Mercouri: Back Home, Medea Is the Message

PARIS (IHT).—Two years ago, within 48 hours of the fall of the Greek junta, Melina Mercouri went home. The pain of exile was terrible but the experience was not wasted, she says.

"One thing it brought me is that I am less chauvinistic. I can see Greece from a distance. I know the problems of all exiles. I no longer say, Greece! Greece: Greece! I said it for seven-and-a-half years, but at the same time I was living with other exiles; young, old, black, white, Romanian or French. That is exile."

Coming home brought her the most profound relief. "I am less afraid of death. I think I can die more easily in Greece, and that is something.

"I am not the same woman. I wonder how I lived so long in a state of suspension, not only in exile but before. I didn't work in the theater, I didn't get involved in social problems. I forgot to be an actress, I made films in order to eat."

When she returned to Greece, Melina Mercouri ran for parliament and lost by 92 votes. She made four television documentaries: "I thought that in seven years of dictatorship the colonels had done such a good job of brainwashing that the most useful thing I could do was learn from the very good television journalism that was done in other countries."

Her TV programs were dropped. "I was fired because they said I was a political creature. That hurt me. The programs were not anti-government, they were social." One of the films, on wretched living conditions in an Athens suburb, is still shown Sundays in small theaters by various women's groups. "The aim," she says, "is to give Greek women dignity.

A Just Combat

"I like women. The more I know them, the more I appreciate them. I am sorry that in my youth I misbehaved to other women, as they did to me. I believe in women, they amuse me, I think their combat is just."

In addition, to help decentralize the Greek theater, she has been acting with a stage troupe in Salonika, playing most triumphantly in Minos Volonakis's adaptation of "Medea" (the production has been invited to the Edinburgh festival and to tour the United States). As an example of an exile and a betrayed woman, Medea fascinates Melina Mercouri: What astonishes her is the sympathy audiences feel

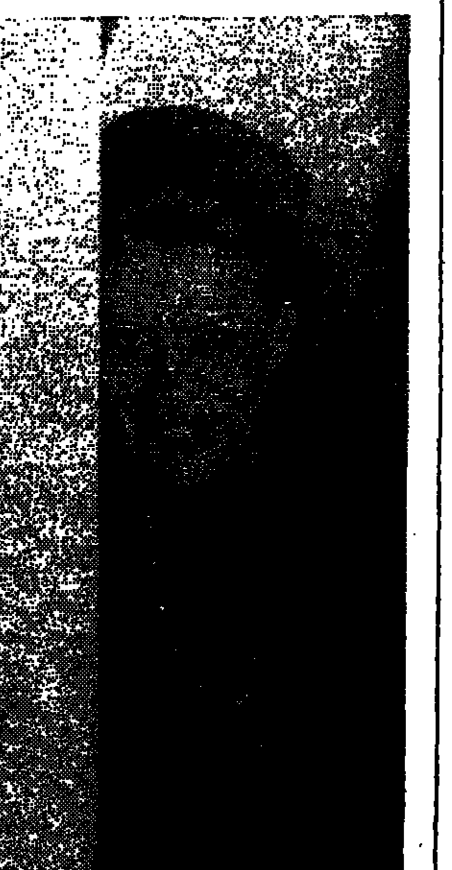
"This 'Medea' is very modern. I hate the word modern but this adaptation goes directly to the public without changing Euripides. You wouldn't think a woman who kills her children would be popular—she's no Antigone or Electra. But the problem of justice is there."

Melina Mercouri appeared with Glenda Jackson in the film version of Muriel Spark's wicked Watergate satire, "The Abbess of Crewe," which is just coming out. She plays Henry Kissinger. This spring she will make a film, written and directed by her husband, Jules Dassin, in which the Medea story has a modern parallel based on fact.

"Some years back," Dassin says, "an American woman came to Greece with her husband, an Army officer stationed in Greece, and their three children. He fell in love with a Greek girl and she murdered their three children.

A Certain Violence

"My story is about an actress who comes back to Greece, having passed through William Morris and Cinecitta. She's rather shallow, or seems to be. Someone has the idea of getting the two women together. The modern Medea is very much alone, she can't speak Greek. She gets very violent in a manner which shakes the actress very much. A relationship develops and *this woman is so confirmed in the justice of what she did that the actress's work in 'Medea' becomes confused . . ."*



Ellen Burstyn will play the American woman. "I haven't made many films I've liked, but this one I'm jumping over," Dassin says. Melina Mercouri says that since she collapsed with laughter reading "Never on Sunday" she has never read a better Dassin script.

The film, untitled so far, will of course be made in Greece. Has Greece turned out to be as Melina Mercouri dreamed during her long exile?

"Has anyone ever had a lover who gave you everything you dreamed of?" she answers. "But have I been everything to Greece that she thought I would be for her?

"All I know is that I cannot live without Greece—with all there is that is beautiful and hopeful and desperate."

In the pre-junta days, Melina Mercouri was touted by the government as the country's No. 2 tourist attraction (the Parthenon was No 1). During the junta she became a combatant and a rallying point. Now she is in the happy position of being simply a Greek citizen and not a sort of Greek flag. "I hated being a flag," she says.

"To paraphrase Brecht," Dassin adds. "Unhappy the country that needs a national flag."

PEOPLE: *The Human Hedgehog Has a Thorny Life*

Back in April 1971, **Tjens Kjaer Jensen** fell into a thorn bush near his cottage in Hoven, Denmark. This week, doctors were still removing thorns—32,181 so far—but say they think they're near the end of their task. His wife says the total doesn't include countless inch-long barbs that they have pulled out themselves. It began when Jensen fell into a heap of thorny branches from a barberry hedge. He tried to get up but kept falling back onto the needle-sharp thorns until he fainted from the pain.

Later this month, Jensen will make his 248th visit to the county hospital at Tarm for removal of thorns which have continued to emerge from his body in a quantity that has ensured him a niche in Danish medical history. Chief Surgeon **Erik Galatius-Jensen** said that he and his colleagues could not explain how one man could get so many thorns into his body and how after six years they could still keep emerging. "It is increasingly becoming a medical mystery," Galatius-Jensen said.

Jensen himself will not discuss the case. He has become somewhat of a local celebrity, often called "the human hedgehog." And he will never trim a barberry bush hedge again. The day after his accident, his oldest son cut down the hedge and burned it.

* * *

It looked like being a quiet evening at home for International Herald Tribune Publisher **Robert Eckert** and his wife Friday, and they'd kicked off their shoes to relax in their Left Bank apartment. Then came a knock at the door, and a tall, smiling man walked in, speaking voluble French. Eckert, explaining that his French wasn't what it ought to be, interrupted the speaker who shifted into English to explain that he was **Jacques Chirac**, out campaigning for the Paris mayoralty. Eckert, at last report, planned to remain neutral.

* * *

Film star **Brigitte Bardot**, in a new campaign to stop the annual slaughter of baby seals off the Canadian coast, has appealed to French President **Valéry Giscard d'Estaing** to ban imports of seal furs into France.

In an open letter, Miss Bardot said: "As you know, each year on March 15 begins a monstrous hunt of which even you, as a hunter, must disapprove ... massacre of baby seals." ... added: "The United States ... categorically refused to ... seal furs. I appeal to you ... the name of all the Fr... to take the same decision urg... and decisively, and to inform ... Norwegian, Canadian and D... governments accordingly. ... far, no response from the ... Palace.

* * *

In London, a man and his ... were both described in a ... case here as heavy drinkers. ... horse is known to have h... pints of Guinness on occas... said the defense counsel ... Walsh. Walsh told the cou... **Keith France**, 32, who ha... drinking, "decided to have a ... fire of his own," last fa... set fire to a hayrick, ... £7,000 worth of damage. ... pleaded that France was ... aggressive and dangerous ... and noted he was an ec... and he and his horse ... heavily. France was jail... 18 months. The horse we...

* * *

Responding to a cry ... rights" for ladybugs, ... Hampshire House voted ... the red beetle as the offic... insect. **Rep. George Bar...** the ladybug already ha... adopted as the official in... three other states and de... "equal rights in New Hamp...

* * *

The American Institute ... chitects has announced the ... of its gold medal to th... **Richard Neutra**, one of th... tury's most influential arch... Neutra died in 1970 at 78. ... in Austria, he came to the U... States in 1923, studied ... Frank Lloyd Wright and h... settled in southern Californ... designed many residences, ... neering steel frame constr... and use of prefabricated ele... and adaptation to the en... ment.

* * *

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